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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

THE echoes of the explosions of Orsini's bombs are still disturbing the political atmosphere; and for some time we shall be impeded in legislation by the "difficulty." There is now—it is useless to disguise it—a coolness between England and the French Government; and it is high time that we should decide on our attitude towards that Power. What the public needs for this decision is simply an impartial and mild summing-up of the mutual obligations of the parties, with a special eye to the late French demand.

The alliance was not anything, after all, so wonderfully new, and so especially creditable to the Emperor. The nations have been made more peaceful towards each other by time and mutual interest, and by special circumstances in the modern state of France. How often we used to be told that when Louis Philippe "dropped off," there would be a French War! He fell—by a worse fate: there was a convulsion—and no war. Napoleon seized the reins; but the people did not demand combats, and he accepted the time. This showed sense, but required no great genius nor kindness, after all. The truth is, that the social state of France is gradually making her less warlike. Before the Revolution, the army was naturally the home of, and was popular among, the French peasantry. But now that you have peasant proprietors all over that country, you have a different moral feeling among them. They want to make money for themselves, or to live on their own bits of land and enjoy themselves in their own way. They have new incitements to be industrious, now that they are a race of what the Scotch call "cock lairds;" and a habit of industry is the most pacific inspiration in the world. They will not and cannot bear the burdens that a thorough-going war with their neighbour would require. Napoleon was only reflecting his voters when he said his Empire was Peace.

It showed that he knew the age, but it did not imply such vast insight and moderation. After all (with due deference to his admirers), he is *not* his uncle, nor is he a soldier except as an amateur, nor is the old Republican feeling so extinct among the general officers of France that he could with perfect safety run the risk of letting them make themselves popular in active service. These things weigh on his mind, and of course weighed on it when he first found himself installed in supreme power. Peace was with him partly a virtue—but it was at least as much a game.

To draw close bonds of amity with us was also his direct personal interest. Emperor as he was, he in some degree represented the "movement;" and the old despots like Russia and Austria had no sympathy with him. Our own country did not like his *coup d'état*, but neither did it think itself bound to quarrel with it. It was France's affair. Towards the people we felt no ill-will; we had no victories to avenge; we had no insults to treasure up of any importance; we knew what we had done in the last war—and if France was inclined to be civil, why not we? We could well afford it.

The Russian War warmed up our friendliness to a pleasant heat. During that struggle we did our ample share. Our generals were chosen with a special eye to their co-operative qualities, and we gave the French army the prettiest and easiest bit of work to wind up the siege—sacrificing, in order to do so, those who fell in the attack on the Redan. Napoleon gained at once *éclat* from the joint victories and recognition from a great Sovereign. He had called himself a *parvenu*; but he was treated among us with more friendliness than ever fell to either branch of the Bourbons. The Napoleon was welcomed by the nation that fought Waterloo: the Despot by the nation that beheaded Charles.

Who has provoked these reflections, and tempted us to look up our creditor-side of the political ledger? Our ally himself. Assaulted by a knot of Italian conspirators, he suddenly attacked that character of our country with which, of all others, he was best acquainted—its character as an asylum. For observe, there was nothing new in the matter. He ought not to have been taken by surprise. He was perfectly aware that he was exposed to assassination, and that an assassin may pass into Britain, if, in every conceivable detail, it is impossible that Britain can guess what he is meditating. Really, we cannot allow the reasoning which would put an attempt on our own Queen's life on a par with an attempt on his life. We have not yet forgotten how to reason. Her Majesty has inherited her Crown by rights as moral and inalienable as those by which her subjects inherit money or land. She has provoked no man by occupying his country, shutting his mouth, or transporting his personal friends. These things may or may not be justifiable under certain conditions, but they must be done with an allowance for the ordinary risks of the business. Napoleon's enemies look on him as on a burglar. His friends (among whom we have no objections to class ourselves when he deserves it) compare him to a fire-brigade man who fights against mere destructiveness. But if the burglar carries a life-preserver, it is equally the fire-brigade man's business to take care of himself too. And if sparks fly at him, he should not blame for it the house across the way where the incendiary meditated the mischief over a chop.

We feel that this is the true *rationale* of the affair so strongly, that we repeat that we shall encourage no conspiracy bill, and have no gratitude, either, for an apology concluded by a bit of "huff." Let ambassadors stay away as long as their masters please, and let us mind our own business quietly till they come back again.



HINDOO FEMALES.—(FROM A PAINTING, BY A NATIVE ARTIST, IN THE POSSESSION OF PRINCE SOLTYSKOFF.)

We do not doubt that this view will be that of the country and the Government; that the check given Napoleon will do him good; that we are perfectly safe whether it does or no; and that the most sensible plan is to ignore the "difficulty," now that by explanation and by our ordinary processes of law, we are meanwhile clearing ourselves of the imputation of undue indifference, too. With such a view abroad, we can turn ourselves about again to look at home. Here we also see that a period of quiet and sober action is possible with good management. Touching the Ministry, it seems certain that the Liberals will not act in harmony against them for a time, and that the *chance* they ask for is going to be given to them. Opposition is of two kinds—party opposition and moral. From the first the government is safe at present—1. By the feud between Palmerstonians and Russellites; 2. by the fear of a dissolution, which is inevitable if Ministers are driven to bay; 3. from the honesty of the "independent" members, who mean to go by the measures and not by the men, and who will vastly strengthen the ultimate power of their class of politicians by showing that they can thus command the situation. The country will therefore get through the ordinary business at all events, and have leisure to consider what it means to say to the combination now being concerted for the return of Lord John Russell to power. For this, we are sure, is the present scheme of those who still believe in the supremacy of "party" ideas, and the absolute necessity to the people of Whig nobles. All this manoeuvring would be agreeable and exciting, if it did not involve such a loss of time and legislation. But the country wants some bills passed, and is rather impatient just at present of too much squabbling as to who is to pass them.

HINDOO FEMALES.

THE engraving on the preceding page represents a group of Hindoo women. It is probable that the native artist to whom we are indebted for the sketch was himself the owner of these Indian beauties, for, as our readers are aware, ladies of the superior class—to which they evidently belong—are rarely or never seen by any man save their husbands, brothers, or sons. The women of rank seldom leave the zenana, where they pass their time in adorning their persons, in smoking, and in playing on an instrument somewhat like the old Spanish guitar. The Hindoo women lead a more secluded life than do the Mahometans, who treat their women more liberally, and subject them to less restraint. During the last few years much has been done to improve the condition of Indian women. Many natives of influence have decided on educating their female children, so that, in a few years, the society of an Indian wife will be more sought after by their husbands than now, and polygamy will be discouraged.

Foreign Intelligence

FRANCE.

MARSHAL PELISSIER, Duke of Malakoff, is appointed ambassador at London, in the place of M. de Persigny.

M. Boittelle, Prefect of the Yonne, who replaces M. Pietri as prefect of police, is reported to be an energetic and rather violent functionary. He was at one time a captain of cavalry. He is an intimate friend of General Espinasse, the present Minister of the Interior.

The Emperor and Empress went to the Opera on the evening of Wednesday week (for the first time since Jan. 14), to see the first representation of M. Halevy's new opera, the "Magicienne." The house was filled to the walls. As much as 100 francs were paid for a seat in the pit. There was a great crowd in the Rue Lepelletier, attracted by a feeling of curiosity easy to be understood, when their Majesties arrived.

The Paris "Patrie" announces that several small vessels, now arming in different ports, are to be sent to China to reinforce Admiral Rigault de Genouilly's flotilla.

A telegraphic despatch has been sent to the maritime arrondissements and sub-arrondissements, ordering all sailors from twenty to forty years of age, who have not completed their four years of service, to join their ships immediately.

The transportation of "suspects" and "expectants," arrested under the powers of the Public Safety Bill, is beginning. Two transport vessels left Marseilles for Africa last week—one with thirty-nine and the other with fourteen proscribed individuals on board. In the first batch was a professor named Goudeneche, for whom Georges Sand and the Emperor's old nurse solicited pardon in vain.

In consequence of the jealousy which their privileges excite in the other regiments, the corps of Cent Gardes is about to be dissolved. A new body-guard will be organised, but it will consist of 400 picked men instead of 100; and the soldiers will be obliged to groom their own horses, a duty which the Cent Gardes did not perform.

SPAIN.

LETTERS from Madrid, state that Republican and Socialist proclamations have been lately distributed in the city. They first made their appearance at the time of the rising at Châlons. They produced no effect either upon the army or the people.

In the Madrid Chamber, M. Isturitz intimated that the difficulties between Spain and Mexico might be arranged without war. He also said that England and France had offered their intervention to prevent war, which must, if commenced, not only prove injurious to the Spaniards, but endanger the relations between Europe and America.

The Infant Don Henry has arrived at Madrid.

PRUSSIA.

THE political world is much occupied with the form under which the royal litaney will be prolonged after the 23rd of April, and there are two versions on the subject. According to one, the authority of the Prince will simply be prolonged for six months. According to the other, a Regency will be established, but a Regency by order of the King. The Prussian constitution provides for cases in which a Regency takes place by right. It fixes the duties and the powers of the Regent; but it does not exclude the faculty in the Sovereign of himself establishing a Regency according to constitutional laws for a definite or indefinite period. Many persons think that a Regency in this manner—that is, by the King's order—would be the best arrangement in the actual state of affairs.

On the 22nd instant the Prince of Prussia celebrated his sixty-first birthday. The Prince is completely recovered from his late accident.

RUSSIA.

THE "Russian Gazette" of St. Petersburg gives, under the title of "Letters from a Russian traveller in the East," some further accounts of the small Russian squadron which last year was cruising in the seas of China and Japan, under the command of Admiral Putiatine. On the coast of Manchouria, two fine ports had been discovered, large enough to shelter the whole fleet during the year. At Nagasaki, Admiral Putiatine had concluded an additional convention, in twenty-seven articles, to be appended to the treaty of commerce with Japan, already in existence. This new convention henceforth permits a Russian consul to reside in Japan with his family.

SWEDEN.

THE speech of the Prince Regent in dissolving the Diet last week contained the following passages:—

"His Majesty will not lose sight of the improvements in the national defences that in several particulars are demanded, but by a wise and conscientious employment of the liberal grants you have made, seek to justify the confidence you have reposed in him. His Majesty has learned with pleasure that you have declared your opinion in favour of the necessity that exists for the fortification of the capital."

ITALY.

THE Genoa Tribunal gave judgment on Friday in the political prosecution arising out of the events of June last. Twenty-nine of the accused were acquitted. The sentences on those convicted were as follows:—Nine to twenty years' hard labour; one to thirteen; seven to twelve; ten to ten years; one to seven years' confinement. Mazzini and five others not in custody were condemned to death. It is said that the prisoners have appealed.

The unconditional release of Watt, one of the engineers imprisoned at Naples, has been followed by gracious orders from the King that the trial of Parks should proceed with all possible despatch.

From Turin we learn that the chances of the "Conspiracy" Bill, which refers to the press law and the composition of juries, passing through the Chambers, become smaller daily. The Liberals have resolved simply to reject the whole bill, not proposing any amendments.

Numerous arrests have been made at Milan. Many people received black erape bands enclosed in anonymous letters, recommending them to wear the bands round their arms on the day of the execution of Orsini. Some threw these letters with their contents into the fire. Others, remembering the tricks of the police in old times, suspected a trap, and, by way of precaution, sent the letters to the police-office. Three men have been arrested on suspicion, one of whom was a fellow prisoner with Orsini at Mantua.

An article published by the "Milan Gazette" on the 10th (the anniversary of the Milan revolution of 1848) has made a great sensation. This article is an undisguised attack upon Piedmont.

The "constitutionalism in Italy" hoax, which has recently been played on the British public, seems to have afforded amusement in Italy. A letter from Turin says:—

"We are all of us greatly entertained by the blunder of the English newspapers giving an account of the meeting at London of the delegates of the Italian provinces. At first it was thought to be all true; but on seeing the names MM. Borronico, Correnti, Farini, Pallavicini, Dandolo, Curioni, &c., people were amazed at this odd junction of well-known proper names, and very soon they began to see a mystification in the whole affair. In fact, Count Borronico is a senator of this kingdom, and he has not quitted Turin. MM. Correnti, Farini, and Pallavicini are in the Chamber of Deputies, and whilst represented as being in London they were assiduous in their attendance at the meetings of the assembly. M. Dandolo is at Nice; M. Curioni at Genoa."

There has been a continuation of earthquakes in the Neapolitan provinces of the Basilicate and of Salerno.

In a conclave which sat at Rome on the 15th, the Archbishops of Toledo and Sevilla, the Bishops of Ancona and Ciscina, Mileti, the Minister of Commerce, Hertel, the Minister of Justice, and Monsignor Silvestri, Senior of the Rota, were created cardinals.

TURKEY AND THE EAST.

A TURKISH squadron, carrying the expedition against Montenegro and Herzegovina, has sailed. It is composed of a screw frigate and four steamers. A new irruption of the Montenegrins is reported.

The Porte has declined the proposition made by Russia through her Ambassador, that Turkey should yield up a certain amount of territory to the Montenegrins, for the purpose of effecting a lasting settlement with them.

Savfet Effendi, the Turkish Commissioner in the Danubian Principalities, is to be recalled.

We learn that France and England are agreed upon the following points:—1. The Porte must repress the insurrection in Bosnia and Herzegovina. 2. It must faithfully execute the Hatti Humayoun. Should these requisitions be complied with, it will not be necessary to consult the Paris Conference on the subject; but if otherwise, the Conference will be formally called upon to settle the question.

The Governor of Jerusalem has brought to trial the murderers of two Europeans at Jaffa. The result was not known.

AMERICA.

THE news from America is unimportant.

The United States steam-frigate *Niagara* sailed from New York on the 9th for England, to assist in laying the Atlantic telegraphic cable.

The Senate was engaged upon the affairs of Kansas, and the House of Representatives upon the project to increase the army.

The House had adopted a resolution directing inquiry into the circumstances connected with the seizure of the American barque *Adriatic* by the French authorities. This barque escaped from Marseilles while placed under embargo, and was subsequently captured by a French man-of-war.

The "New York Herald" says:—"Our Washington despatch states that Dr. Bernhisel, the Mormon delegate in Congress, has recently received letters from Brigham Young, in which he predicts the annihilation of the United States troops now in Utah, unless they are recalled by the Government. He also suggests the appointment of a commission to proceed to Utah, to inquire into the condition of affairs there."

The Turkish Rear-Admiral Mohammed Pacha, and suite, were being lionised in New York.

A heavy snow storm had visited New York and its vicinity, interrupting business and temporarily impeding travel.

General Walker and his principal filibustering officers were at New Orleans.

There is a vague report from Kansas that General Lane, the leader of the Free Soilers, had issued a proclamation calling on the Free State Militia to attack Missouri, one of the principal resorts of the border ruffians.

THE REFUGEES IN SWITZERLAND.—The affair of the refugees in Switzerland is nearly terminated. It is proposed to the Federal Council to give a fixed residence in the interior, or to expel forty-one persons. "Among the Frenchmen twelve have already left for England, and five have received permission to remain temporarily at Geneva. As to the Italians, seventeen are to quit the Canton of Geneva, and seven will remain until their papers have been put en règle. It is much more difficult to reach those who had been in the Canton of Neuchâtel, for several of them had left before the arrival of the Federal Commissioners, but a permanent surveillance will be exercised."

IMPORTANCE OF THE FRENCH EMPIRE.—Public attention in Germany is at present occupied by a pamphlet which has just appeared at Stuttgart, under the title of "Napoleon III. und seine Zeit" (Napoleon III. and his times). The fundamental idea of this work is the necessity of the Empire in France for the maintenance of order and the balance of power in Europe.

A FELICITATE QUESTION.—A legal question is now exciting extraordinary interest in Westphalia, namely, whether a husband has a right to open his wife's letters. The question arose out of a suit for divorce, instituted by the husband, in which he obtained a decree; but the conclusive piece of evidence was a letter from the lover to the wife, the contents of which letter would never have been known had not the husband broken the seal. The divorced wife at once prosecuted him for opening the letter, and the tribunal of Unne decided that he was wrong, and sentenced him to a fine of ten thalers. The husband appealed.

THE RUSSIANS IN CHINA.—The "Patrie" depicts in the following terms the position of the Russians in China:—"Some ten years ago the Russians crossed the Siberian Alps, and penetrated as far as the banks of the river Amoor, thus conquering, without a struggle, half of Manchouria. Since the treaty of Paris they have increased their establishments; steamers now ascend the Amoor above four hundred leagues. The sensation produced amongst the uncivilised population of Manchouria by this occupation was great, and it extended to the court of Peking, which demanded explanations from the authorities of that province. The mandarins replied that some miserable barbarians from Siberia had asked their permission to feed their flocks on the pasture lands of Manchouria, and that they had given this permission out of pure humanity. Orders were then given to the mandarins to withdraw this permission, and to expel the barbarians without loss of time. The mandarins, thus called upon to act, raised troops, and opened hostilities. They drove back the Cossack outposts without great difficulty; but, according to the latest intelligence, the Governor of Eastern Siberia had withdrawn all posts which were unable to offer serious resistance, and was concentrating his troops with the view of marching on the capital of Manchouria, and imposing peace within its walls. Wherean Anglo-French expedition to advance on Peking at the same time as this Russian expedition to the northern provinces, favourable prospects of forcing the court of Peking to acknowledge the superiority of European civilisation would then present themselves."

THE INDIAN REVOLT.

SIR COLIN CAMPBELL, BEFORE LUCKNOW.

SIR COLIN CAMPBELL, contrary to the general expectation that he would cross the Ganges at Furruckabad, and direct his march through Oude upon Lucknow, moved from that place down the right bank of the river again to Cawnpore. Here he tarried for a short time, collecting stores and troops for a final advance to join Sir J. Outram at the Alumbagh, and commence the siege of Lucknow. Due preparation having been made, the Commander-in-Chief with his force, consisting of fifteen regiments European Infantry, three regiments Native Infantry, three regiments European Cavalry, three regiments and detachments of two other regiments of Native Cavalry, with eighty guns and mortars, and sixty-three field-pieces, crossed the river, and the latest intelligence was in progress to Lucknow.

It was expected that the attack would commence about the 25th of February, when Maharajah Jung Bahadur's and General Franks' forces, consisting of 12,000 men, would also have arrived. General Franks expected to attack the rebels at Chanda on the 20th, and to move at Sultanpore on the 22nd.

The enemy opposed to the Commander-in-Chief is (or was, perhaps we should say) a hundred thousand strong; men for the most part trained to arms by English discipline, or inured to their use during the stormy years of the dethroned dynasty. The city had been greatly strengthened by the rebels since the masterly movement of the Commander-in-Chief withdrew from their clutches the long-imprisoned English garrison. We read of works being thrown up, not of earth only, but of solid masonry. But whether the rebels will hold them against the tremendous fire of the English artillery is at least doubtful.

The road to Alumbagh he would find quite clear, strong bodies of troops being stationed at Oona, Bussert-gunge, and the Ramnagar bridge.

From Alumbagh itself the news is good. In the early days of February the rebels attacked our position in three different points, but our men were prepared for them, and gave them a warm reception. The rebels were forced to retire, suffering very much in killed and wounded. We had but one killed: the unfortunate man belonged to her Majesty's 90th Regiment. Another attack seems to have been repulsed on the 21st of February.

The rebels are strong and active on the Oude side of the Ganges, from opposite Putterghur to Cawnpore.

THE BARRELLY REBELS.

Turning to the north-west of Oude, where the great provinces of Rohilund yet remained to be tranquillised, we find that five Sikh regiments of foot, with horse and artillery, were moving down the road from Lahore; and already within the boundaries of the province, and without the aid of the Sikh force, a considerable blow has been inflicted upon the rebels of Barreilly. Three large bodies of these men were stationed at three several points between Barreilly and the hills. One party, under Fuzl Huk, held the road at Peecheebet, at a point half a mile from the bottom of the Nynce Tal hill. A second was at Radgore, further to the west; and a third was in the centre, on the main Barreilly road, 24 miles from the Nynce Tal hill, or rather from the camp at the bottom of the hill, where lay Colonel Macauland with the 66th Goorkhas, some 500 Nepalese and hillmen, and some irregular horse and four light field-pieces—in all about 1,200 men. With this little force, Macauland on the 10th of February, on the Barreilly road, attacked the rebels, who were commanded by one Kalee Khan, and not approached him within thirteen miles, and utterly routed them, with a loss of two hundred and fifty men and four guns. His own loss in killed and wounded was thirty-five, among the latter three being two officers of the 66th. The action over, the Colonel promptly marched back to his camp, lest he should be attacked in flank by the other rebel forces, having within twenty-four hours marched nearly thirty miles and fought a pitched battle.

GENERAL NEWS.

Exclusive of the trial of the King of Delhi, the rest of the news from India may be summarised as follows:—

The Goorkhas were advancing towards Oude on the eastern side, and were clearing the country in that direction. On the 7th of February they attacked the enemy, about 10,000 strong, under the Rajah of Gondah, whom they defeated, with the loss of fifty killed. The remainder were completely dispersed.

Central India is being rapidly cleared of the rebels. The strong fort of Ramnuggur has been taken and dismantled by a force from Jabalpur, and we have now uninterrupted communication with Calcutta. On the 11th of February the force under General Sir Hugh Rose, having relieved Sangor, left that place, and advanced towards the fort of Gorokotta, which was evacuated by the enemy. A flying detachment was sent after them, which cut up their rear, killing about 100. Sir Hugh's next move was to be on Jhansi.

An action took place at Shorapore, in the Nizam's territories, on the 8th of February, between the Madras troops and a body of Rehillas, in which Captain Newbury was killed, and Lieutenant Stewart was badly wounded. The town of Shorapore was evacuated in the night, and taken possession of by Colonel Malcolm. The Rajah, who had fled, was subsequently captured at Hyderabad.

The Calpee rebels have twice come to blows with our troops—once towards Etawah, where 125 of them fell in a walled enclosure before Mr. Hume, the collector, and some Irregulars; the second time towards Cawnpore, where some of the 88th attacked a party that had crossed the Jumna, and slew 80 of them. There is a report that General Inglis defeated the Gwalior rebels near Calpee, on the 4th of February.

Lieutenant Osborne had taken the forts of Kunwarsa, and Tyragoghour, capturing seventeen guns. The forts have been dismantled.

Captain Seymour, with a party of 300 seamen and marines, have gone up the Irrawaddy to the Meadway frontier.

Mr. Osborne, sub-deputy opium agent, writing, on the 4th of February, from a place midway between Fyzabad and Oude, says:—"Several Christian fugitives have lately been saved from Lucknow, through the instrumentality of Maun Singh. This morning a Mrs. Duhan (an East Indian lady), with three children, arrived safely at my house, en route to Goruckpore; she is, I believe, the wife of a merchant at Allahabad. She states that Maun Singh has treated them all with kindness. They arrived here in native costume. They proceed this evening to Goruckpore. The names of the people preserved and brought from Lucknow by Maun Singh are as follows:—Mr. Hare's family, 5; Mr. Wroughton's ditto, 8 or 10; Mr. Francis, and ditto, 7; Mr. Bailly, and ditto, 7; Mr. Short, and ditto, 12; Miss Jackson; Mrs. Orr and another lady; Mr. Duhan (my present guest's brother) and family, 3. There are more, Mrs. Duhan says, but she cannot recollect their names at present."

A letter, dated Allahabad, February 11, says:—"There is a report here that a relation of the old king has proclaimed himself King of India, and has given orders to the insurgents not to try and fight us, but to disperse in bands of forty or fifty, and scour the roads and kill all the English. I think that is the worst news we have had yet. In the Sawant Waree district, a State prisoner—one of the insurgents of 1844—having escaped from prison, and collected a couple of hundred followers, attacked a small Government Treasury, at a place called Tullowam, defended only by a havidar and ten sepoy of the Ghaut police. Refusing to surrender their post, the little garrison sustained and repulsed a series of attacks which lasted during four hours, and in which several desperate attempts were made to fire the place over their heads. Failing in open assault, the rebels demanded a parley, through an influential man of the neighbouring village, and, during the conference, attempted a surprise, but were again foiled. As a last resource, they remembered that the wives and children of the faithful soldiers were in the village—they seized, and, ranging them in front of the little fort, threatened all kinds of atrocities if the place were not given up to them; but to threats and terrified shrieks the garrison were deaf alike, and their assailants at length marched off, taking the women and children with them."

A private letter from an officer of the staff describes Sir Colin as in

excellent health and spirits. When at their last halting-place before entering Cawnpore—at or near Sheorajpore—the party had intelligence of our arch-enemy, Nena Sahib. According to the natives, he was on the opposite side of the river in Oude, in the last extremity of terror and despair. Deserted by, or having himself dismissed, all his followers but a few Mahratta Irregular Infantry, he wanders about the country with such precipitation that, in the expressive native phrase, "He dines in one place, and washes his hands in another."

The Governor-General, with the full powers of the council conferred upon him for six months, was on his way up to the North-West Provinces, the desirableness of his presence in the disturbed districts having been generally recognised; and the seat of government has been removed from Agra to Allahabad.

A very respectable and influential meeting of the native gentry of Bombay voted an address to her Majesty, expressive of their abhorrence of the crimes committed in this rebellion, and their loyal wishes for the establishment of the British power in India on a lasting foundation. The address came home by the last mail, signed by all the leading members of the Bombay native community.

THE TRIAL OF THE KING OF DELHI.

From Delhi the principal news is that of the trial of the ex-King, which comes down to the evidence taken on the twelfth day.

The Delhi "Gazette" tells us that the King, who was attended by a guard of Rifles,

"Tottered into court supported on one side by the 'interesting youth,' Juma Bukht, and on the other by a confidential servant, and coiled himself into a small bundle upon the cushion assigned to him. He presented such a picture of helpless imbecility, as, under other circumstances, must have awakened pity. He sat coiled up on a cushion on the left of the president, and to the right of the Government prosecutor; his son, Juma Bukht, standing a few yards to his left, and a guard of Rifles beyond all. The prosecutor put the question through the interpreter, 'Guilty or not guilty?' which the prisoner either did not or affected not to understand; and there was some delay in explaining it to him. He then declared himself profoundly ignorant of the nature of the charges against him, although a translated copy of them was furnished and read to him in the presence of witnesses some twenty days previous. After some more delay, the prisoner pleaded 'Not guilty,' and the business of the court proceeded. On the second day the sitting was closed, in consequence of the indisposition of the prisoner. On the third day, while the evidence was being taken, the prisoner, coiled up easily upon his cushion, appeared lost in the land of dreams; and, except when anything particularly struck him, continued unmindful of what was passing around him. On the fourth and fifth days he was aroused from sleep to hear the evidence read. A professional artist was in attendance on the latter day, making a sketch of the prisoner as he lay on his couch. On the seventh and eighth days the prosecutor examined, through the interpreter, a person named Jutmal, formerly news-writer to the Lieutenant-Governor at Agra. What was elicited from him on the second day related chiefly to the massacre of the European prisoners, of all classes and ages, on the 16th of May; and confirmed all we have already heard concerning the cold-blooded atrocities committed absolutely under the prisoner's own apartments in the Palace. The canal water, which ran past the place of execution, was, it appears, used for the purpose of washing away all traces of the bloody deed. Captain Forrest, Commissary of Ordnance, was examined on the 8th and 9th days; and on the 10th Sir Theophilus Metcalfe, C.S., gave evidence. The 'soothsayer,' Hussun Uskheree, said to be a great confidant of the King's, was examined concerning a traitorous correspondence with Persia during our war with that Power. The soothsayer was too wary to disclose anything of importance, contenting himself with denying all claims to, and all reputation for, supernatural powers or the successful practice of intrigue. The next witness called was Bukhtawur, a peon in the service of the late Captain Douglas. His evidence chiefly related to the occurrences of the 8th of May. The court was occupied the whole of the 11th day with the examination of a person named Chunee, formerly editor of a native paper, entitled the 'Delhi News,' conducted on a novel principle; the editor's duty being to write his paper full, and then carry it round and read it to his subscribers! The witness, in reply to a question by the prosecutor, said that, about five or six days after the city had been in possession of the mutineers, he heard that there was a great disturbance in the Palace, and, on going to see the cause, found a number of sepoy and some of the prisoner's armed servants killing Europeans—men, women, and children. There was a great crowd collected, and he could not see distinctly through it; but, after the slaughter was completed, he inquired of the sweepers, who were removing the bodies, and heard that in all fifty-two persons had been killed. Of these only five or six were males, the rest all females and children! The bodies were being removed in carts, and were thrown into the river; when he saw them lying dead, they were in a circle. A number of Mahometans were on the top of Mirza Mogul's house, spectators of the scene, and the witness heard that Mirza Mogul himself was one of those looking on. These unfortunate people were confined, previous to their massacre, from the 11th to the 16th of May, in a sort of receptacle for rubbish, where the prisoner's lowest culprits were confined, and in which it would have been an insult to confine a person with any pretensions to respectability. There were many better and more suitable buildings, but they were not allotted to the Europeans. He further said that the Mahometans of the city were in the habit of boasting that the Persians, aided by the Russians, were coming to drive the English out of the country, and gave it as his firm belief that the Mahometans were very much excited about the Persian war. The chupatties which were circulated were, he said, for the purpose of bringing together a large body of men for some business to be explained to them hereafter; and he said they originated at or near Kermah. He concluded his evidence of this day by replying to a question put by the prosecutor, as to who gave the order for the massacre of the Europeans, 'The King himself; who else could give the order?' The prisoner was more lively than usual, declared his innocence of everything several times, and amused himself by twisting and untwisting a scarf round his old head, and asking for a stimulant occasionally."

Here the report breaks off; but a telegram received at Bombay states that the prisoner was found guilty, and sentenced to transportation for life to the Andamans.

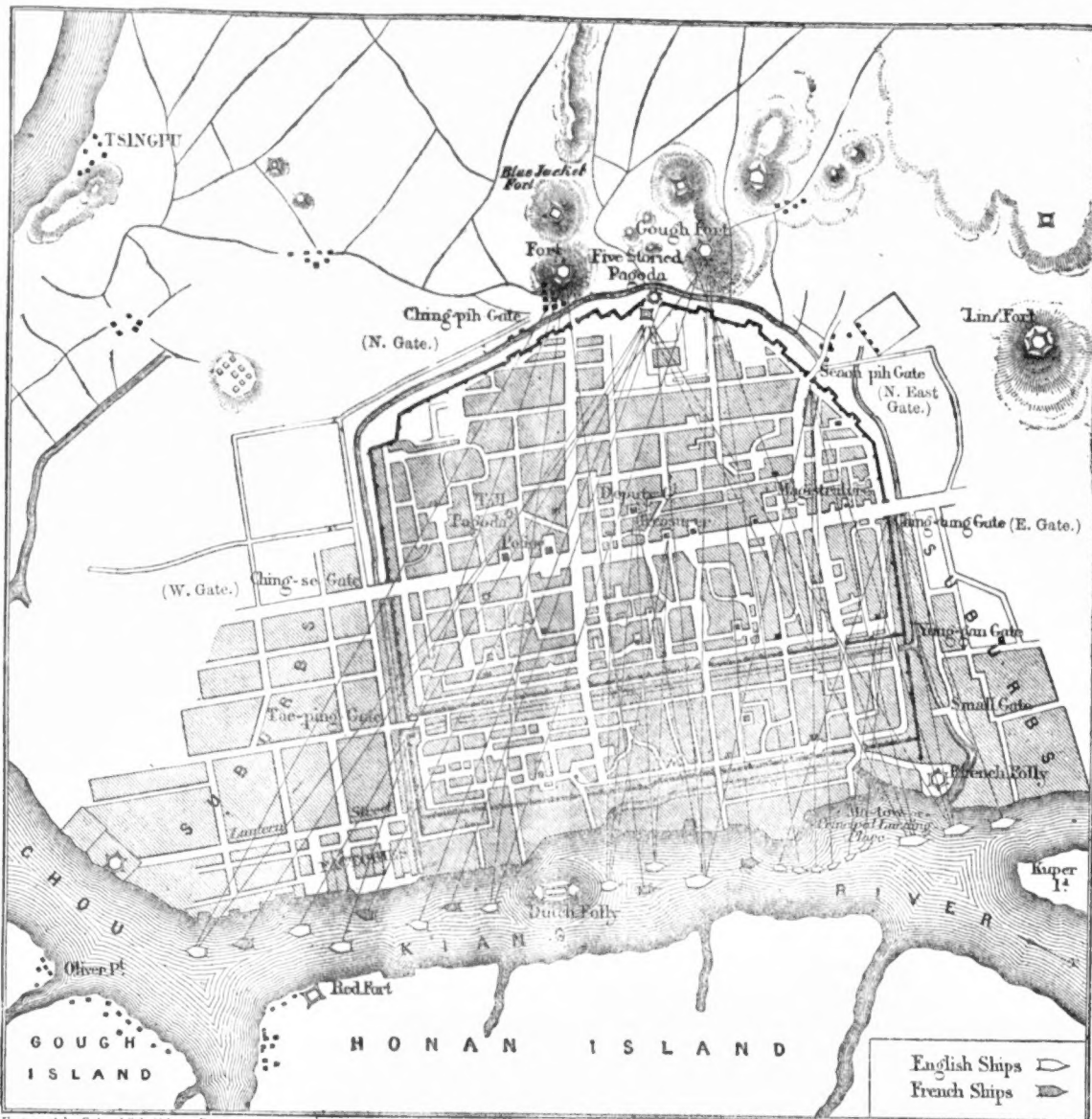
THE KING OF DELHI'S FUTURE RESIDENCE.

A writer in "Allen's Indian Mail" gives us the following picture of the Andamans (a group of small islands in the Bay of Bengal), to which the ex-King of Delhi is said to have been banished:—

"Since the year 1821, when the British expedition against Burmah assembled at Port Cornwallis, the Andamans have scarcely been heard of in this country, and even their position on the map is still comparatively unknown. The principal island is the most northerly of the group, and extends 140 miles in length and 20 in breadth. The Little Andaman, on the other hand, is the most southerly, but does not exceed 28 miles in length by 17 in breadth. In the centre of the Great Andaman the land rises to the altitude of 2,400 feet, forming a well-known beacon to mariners—the Saddle Peak. A few small streams thence descend to the sea. Various kinds of timber suitable for ship-building are found in abundance; but the only fruit worthy of mention is the mangrove; the cocoa-nut, which flourishes in the neighbouring Nicobars, does not grow in these islands. Many varieties of fish are caught off the coast, and constitute the chief food of the barbarous inhabitants, who also indulge in lizards, snakes, guanoes, and rats. On the skirts of the forest which occupies the interior of the principal island are seen herds of a diminutive species of hog, supposed to be descended from a shipwrecked stock. With the skulls and bones of these animals, the islanders adorn their huts, and were thence accused of cannibalism, from a belief that their favourite ornaments were the indigestible remains of human beings whom they had slain and devoured. They are, in truth, a cruel and savage race. All attempts to communicate with them have been repelled by darts and flights of arrows. They are described as resembling a degenerate tribe of negroes. They have woolly hair, thick lips, and a flat nose; their stature seldom exceeds five feet; their colour is a deep, unshaded black; and their costume that of primeval Adam before the Fall. Their huts consist of four poles driven into the ground, and interwoven with boughs of trees. Their chief want is a sufficiency of food, in search of which they are constantly prowling along the shores or climbing steep rocks; their chief annoyance is from the countless insects that infest the islands, to guard against which they plaster themselves over with mud, and thus render their skins as impenetrable as the hide of a hippopotamus. Their woolly hair is painted with red ochre to an extent that would excite the envy of the Gai; but wild as is their aspect and fierce their dispositions, they are nevertheless amenable to the laws of politeness and good breeding. That man is considered a boor who no gentleman who does not salute his neighbour in a becoming manner by lifting one leg and smiting the lower part of the thigh with the open hand."

THE EAST INDIA COMPANY being in urgent want of officers to take command and medical charge of drafts of troops about to proceed to India, have issued a circular to officers on medical certificate in England, requesting them to report at once at what period they think they shall be able to undertake that duty.

A GOOD SERVICE PENSION of £100 per year has been conferred on Colonel Law, the Commandant of the Royal Newfoundland Companies. He is an old Waterloo officer, and entered the service in 1809.



Engraved by Edward Schuele, r. Bonaparte & Co. Paris.

PLAN OF CANTON, SHOWING THE ATTACK UPON THE CITY.

THE WAR IN CHINA.

THE news from Canton by the last mail—which dates to January 20—is not very important. We learn, however, that the blockade of the fort and river of Canton was raised on the 10th of February. The city and suburbs were open to foreigners, under certain conditions, and martial law was to continue during the occupation of the allied troops. A battalion of French Marines, 400 strong, with 1,000 English Marines, and a force of blue-jackets, garrisoned Canton.

The Russians and Americans have joined the English and French in their demand on the Chinese Government. The letters of the four Plenipotentiaries have gone up to Shanghai, and by the middle of March it will be known, probably, what line China takes. Meanwhile, the Plenipotentiaries still kept their stations off Canton.

Yeh, a prisoner on board the *Inflexible*, was at Hong-kong on the 15th of February, on his way to Calcutta.

At Canton all was quiet. The shops were re-opened, and the old aspect of affairs had returned. The Chinese tribunal, at Canton, of Peh-kwei and the tribunal of the three commissioners (Colonel Holloway, le Capitaine Martineau, and Mr. Parkes) were extremely active. Thanks to the energy of the triumviri, the streets of Canton were as safe from European violence as the streets of Paris are from Chinese exactions. The new court had established a new Canton police. Captain Pym was the Colonel Rowan of Canton. He had 100 soldiers under him, armed with swords and revolvers; and the French had a separate body of thirty men. Associated with the European police were an equal number of Tartars. Five English and two French stations had been established in convenient parts of the city and suburbs, and the shopkeeping community were likely to obtain under British and French rule a security they never before hoped for. It will probably be some time before entire confidence is restored, and we learn that a good many of the wealthy inhabitants were still leaving the place.

"Things were proceeding so happily," says the "Times" correspondent, "that Peh-kwei the other day wrote a note to Lord Elgin, complimenting him very much upon the state of affairs, and suggesting that we were all now very good friends that it was quite unnecessary for us to keep soldiers in the city. This polite impertinence produced an answer which Peh-kwei has not yet shown to his most intimate advisers. Instead of evacuating the city, the General has been obliged to remind the Tartar General of a stipulation that the arms of the Tartar soldiery should be given up. The Chinese dignitaries were prepared to correspond upon this subject, to appoint commissioners, to receive reports, and to hold a discussion upon every gingal. The English General, with a barbaric promptitude, marched 1,200 coolies and a large escort into the three great depots, and lodged nearly all the rubbish within the English lines."

One or two regiments of native troops were expected from Bengal.

The Chinese losses during the bombardment and storm are stated to have not exceeded 200 deaths.

PLAN OF THE ATTACK ON CANTON.

THE above chart will give our readers a distinct idea of the various points at which the city of Canton was bombarded. The position of each vessel, whether French or English, and its line of fire, are accurately shown, and all that we can add in explanation is that the position of the troops on landing was opposite the East Gate (shown to the right of the chart). From thence they attacked and took possession of Lin Fort, the guns of which might otherwise have proved troublesome in the escalade of the city walls. The fort being taken and destroyed, the troops made the assault at the East Gate, and so fought their way along the walls to the northward, clear round to the North Gate.

VERY LIKELY.—"We are not of those," says the Paris "Presse," "who believe in the decline of England, but it strikes us that her policy requires renovation. As England is the only country into which the French ideas of 1789 have not penetrated, there may be some reason to suppose that she will before long be the scene of important events."

CALCUTTA.

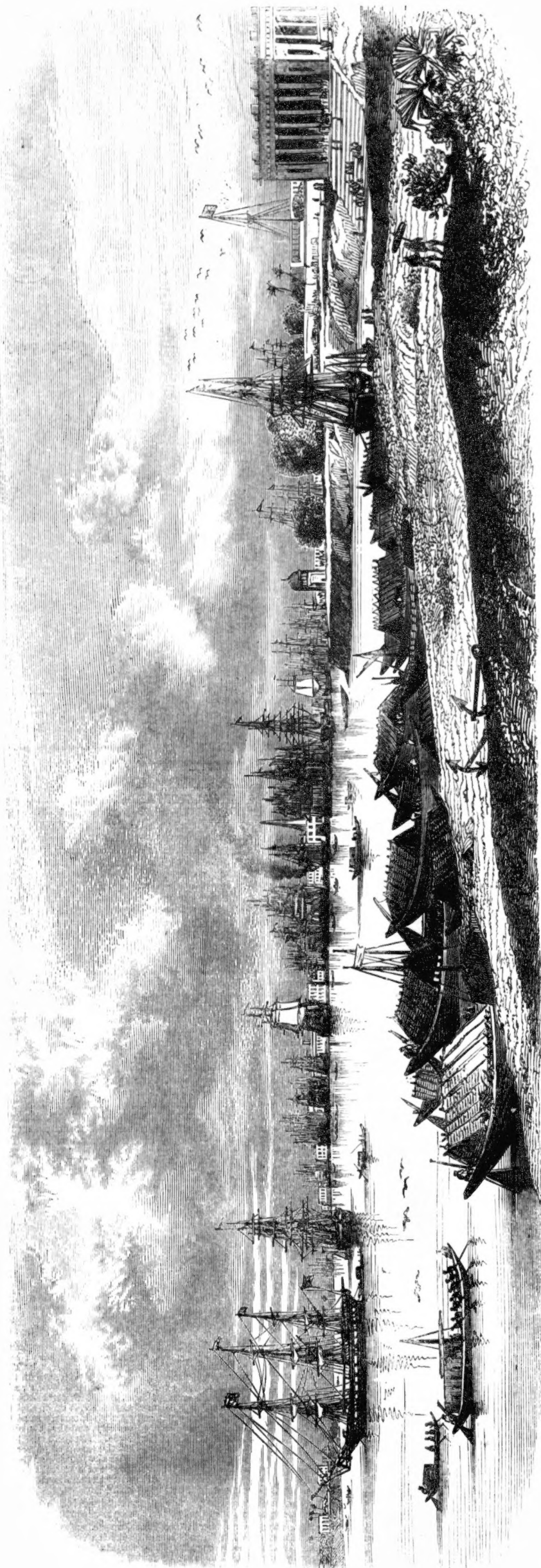
CALCUTTA, the capital city of Bengal, was at the beginning of the last century but a small village, peopled by native husbandmen; and the greater portion of Chowringhee, the fashionable European quarter, was then completely covered by a dense jungle. The town now extends along the banks of the river for at least six miles, and is at this day the most important city of British India. From the river, the town presents a fine appearance. The streets are wide, and the houses in the European quarter are built of brick stuccoed. The churches and temples are numerous, and the ghats, or landing places, of which there are several handsome structures, having broad flights of steps ascending from the water. Morning and evening these ghats are crowded with men, women, and children, who come down to perform the frequent ablutions prescribed by their religion. The principal public buildings, besides the Government house, a noble edifice built by the Marquis Wellesley, are the town-hall, the mint, the courts of justice, numerous Protestant churches, a cathedral, Roman Catholic chapels, Greek and American churches; a library, several Hindoo colleges and pagodas, Mahometan mosques, Bishop's college, the hospital and jail. The principal square measures 1,500 feet on each side, and in the centre has a large tank, from which it takes its name. This tank, which is sixty feet deep, is surrounded by a handsome wall and balustrade, and has shops in the interior leading to the bottom. During the administration of Lord Hastings, large sums were spent in improving the thoroughfares; several squares were made, each having a tank in the centre with planted walks. The citadel, to which the name of Fort William was given, was constructed by Clive shortly after the battle of Plassey. This fort stands on the bank of the Hooghly, about a quarter of a mile below the city. The works, which are low, mount 619 guns, and are so extensive that 10,000 men would be required to defend it against an attack. Its construction cost two millions, one half of which was paid by Meer Jaffir. The native quarter of the town consists principally of narrow streets, with lofty houses whose lower apartments are usually let out as shops or stores. This quarter is densely populated, and at all times presents an animated scene. The stranger is astonished at the immense number of vultures, kites, and crows, and a species of crane, which, from its stately walk, has received the name of Adjutant. These birds clear away, in the manner most agreeable and profitable to themselves, all the refuse thrown into the streets at night, and thus perform the duties of scavengers. Ships from all nations crowd the pool—those from England are of course the most numerous; and from this point of view the city always presents a most busy and thriving aspect.

THE HAVELOCK MEMORIAL.—A public meeting, to found the proposed Havelock memorial, was held on Friday in Drury Lane Theatre, which had been gratuitously placed at the service of the committee by the lessee. The Duke of Cambridge occupied the chair, and spoke at great length on the noble character and eminent services of Sir Henry Havelock. Other addresses were delivered by the Marquis of Lansdowne, General Sir D. M'Dougal, the Earl of Cardigan, Sir William Gomme, Mr. Vernon Smith, Lord John Russell, and others; and resolutions were unanimously carried, affirming that a testimonial is demanded by the country, and that the contributions should be open to all classes of the people. The sixth and last resolution asserted, "That it is most desirable that the extent of subscriptions should be such as to enable the committee, after the fullest consideration, to appropriate any surplus fund, after the erection of a statue, to such further object as shall seem most completely to satisfy the public view, and to harmonise with the sentiments of the late General."

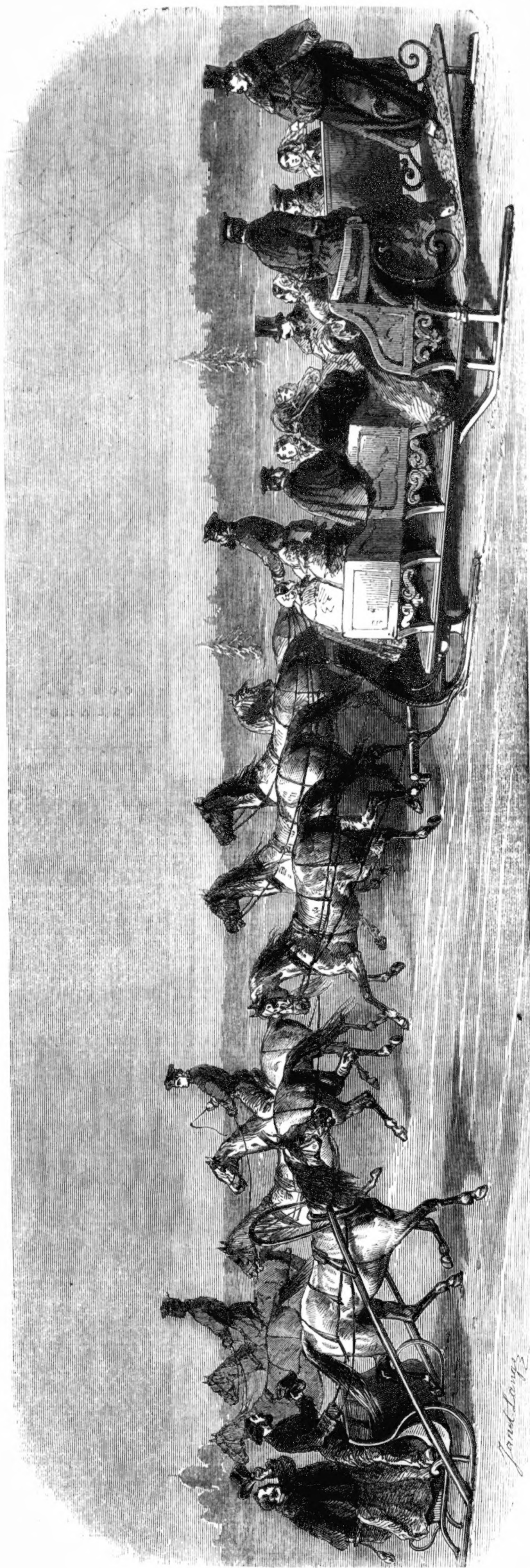
GENERAL PEELE announces that it is not at present intended to embody any more militia regiments, nor to call out any more regiments for drill.

INSTRUCTIONS HAVE BEEN SENT FROM ENGLAND to embody a regiment for foreign service in Canada and the other British North American dependencies. The force to be contributed by Canada is 800 men. The strength of the Canadian Rifles is also to be doubled.

A NOTICE ISSUED FROM THE WAR OFFICE reports the desertion, within a few days, of 380 men, who have deserted from the Guards and regiments of the Line, 80 from the embodied Militia, and 10 from the Royal Marines. Government have resolved to increase the reward for the apprehension of deserters to 20s.

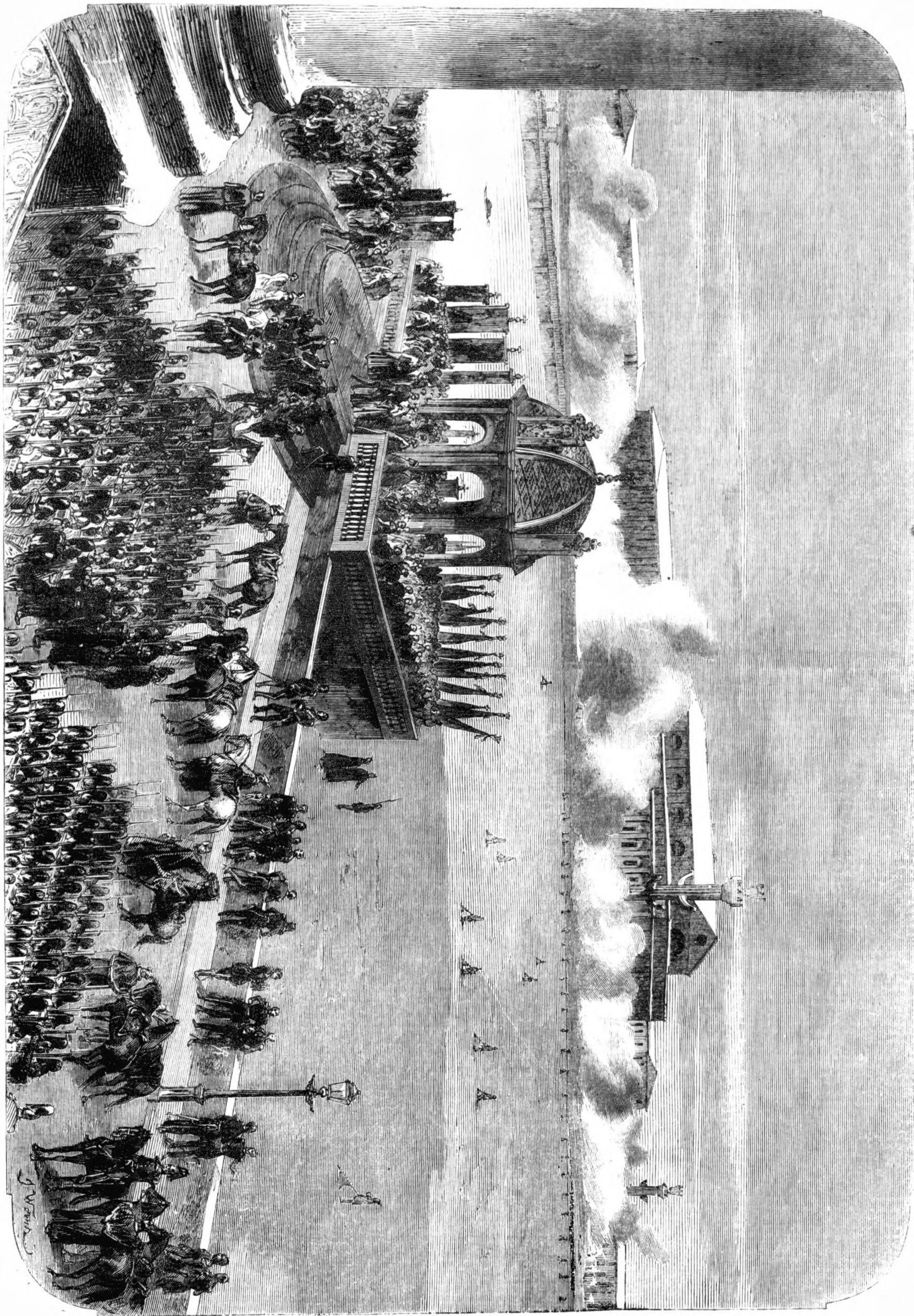


THE POOL AT CALCUTTA.



THE IMPERIAL SLEDGE ON THE NEVA.

James Lang



HURSTING THE LIVER NIVA AT ST. PETERSBURG.

THE IMPERIAL SLEDGE ON THE NEVA.

BLESSING THE RIVER NEVA.

On the 18th of January of every year, at which time the Neva is frozen, a remarkable ceremony takes place on the ice immediately in front of the Winter Palace at St. Petersburg. It is performed in commemoration of the baptism of Christ in the river Jordan. Throughout the whole empire of Russia it is customary at this period to bless the streams and rivers. In St. Petersburg the ceremony is conducted with great magnificence. The dignitaries of the Russian church assemble early in the morning in the chapel of the palace, and hear mass performed by the Metropolitan of St. Petersburg and Novgorod. At its conclusion the clergy, preceded by their banners, and wearing their richest robes, proceed through the various apartments of the palace to the court-yard, followed in order of procession by the nobles and members of the Imperial family and Court. Notwithstanding the intense cold every head is uncovered, and remains so throughout the ceremony, which is conducted in the most solemn and imposing manner. Leaving the palace, the procession, which has been joined by the Emperor, now proceeds towards the Neva, on which a temporary building has been erected. The Metropolitan having taken up his position under the dome of this building, he is surrounded by the clergy and chorists, who commence chanting hymns. At this moment the scene is very imposing; thousands of people crowd the quays, and masses of troops drawn up here and there, with their arms glittering in a brilliant sun, all tend to impress those present with the importance and solemnity of the ceremony. The chanting concluded, the cannons on the Vasil-Ostroff announce to the faithful that the benediction is about to be given. The people fall on their knees, and the Metropolitan, taking the crucifix, plunges it into the river, from which a large space of ice has been removed for the occasion. The clergy now sprinkle the crowd with the water, which terminates the ceremony. The Emperor then, according to custom, kisses the hand of the Metropolitan, who in return kisses that of the Emperor. His Majesty then mounts his horse, and rides over to the principal entrance of the palace, while the troops defile before him, rendering the air with loyal acclamations.

THE IMPERIAL SLEDGE ON THE NEVA.

At this season of the year, the Neva crowded as it is with sledges and skaters, presents a scene of life and motion at once exciting and novel to the stranger. The imperial sledge—a view of which we have engraved—is drawn by eight horses. The Emperor and his family frequently indulge in this delightful mode of “taking the air,” and think nothing of remaining on the ice a couple of hours at a time. The speed with which the horses rattle over the ice is almost marvellous, and the easy manner in which the drivers control them at their maddest speed is scarcely less astonishing.

THE LOSS OF THE AVA.

A CORRESPONDENT writing from Point de Galle, Ceylon, says—“The Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer *Ava*, with mails from Calcutta and Madras for England, went on shore on the evening of Tuesday, the 16th of February, on Pigeon's Island, off Trincomalee, and has since gone in halves amiships, and become a perfect wreck. She was on her way to this port, but had to touch at Trincomalee to land money; how she came in the locality where she was lost remains to be explained; it was within one and a half mile of the shore, and ten miles from the harbour of Trincomalee. No portion of the mails has been saved; of the treasure which she was bringing for the Bombay government 152 boxes out of 500 have been recovered, containing £78,500, out of £253,000; 400 bales of silk, and 500 chests of indigo, and other valuable merchandise to a large amount, have been lost. The Admiralty agent, Lieutenant Percival, remained by the wreck after the captain and officers had left in the hope of saving some boxes, but there appeared slight chance of his doing so. Providentially no lives have been lost. The passengers include many ladies from the garrison of Lucknow, and several wounded officers, seventy in all, besides nineteen children and many European female servants. We have as yet no list; we only know that among them are Major-General Michel and Colonel Greathead for Bombay, and Mrs. Inglis (wife of the gallant commander at Lucknow), and her three children. Unfortunately, Mrs. Inglis's journal of the siege, not the least valuable article among what has perished, has not been saved. All the passengers arrived here on the 23rd, in the *Granada*, a small Peninsular steamer.”

SHAM ITALIAN CONFERENCES.—In common with almost every London newspaper, we recently called attention to an “Italian Conference” and its proceedings. The conference proves to be a hoax. An Irishman, passing himself off for Signor Borromeo, President of the “Conferences,” had the audacity to fabricate the pretended reports which have from time to time appeared.

A STORY OF A PRIEST.—A Turin paper states that a lady, residing in the provinces, consulted the parish priest of the place as to the best means of investing a sum of 40,000 francs. On the following night the lady was suddenly roused from her slumber by two men, masked and armed, who commanded her to deliver up, on pain of instant death, the 40,000 francs. The lady screamed, notwithstanding the menaces of the thieves, and was heard by a visitor who had arrived but a short time before, and had not yet retired to bed. He seized his pistols, and, rushing to the room from whence the cry had proceeded, shot one of the men dead on the spot, and, after a sharp conflict, disarmed the other. Upon examination, it was found that the man who had been killed was no other than the priest himself, while the prisoner was his assistant.

HARMONIOUS LEGISLATORS.—The Maine Legislature has instituted the novelty of morning concerts in legislative sessions. The “Kennebec Journal” says:—“The veteran messenger of the house, Mr. Thomas, has a taste for music, and he has discovered an unusual amount and variety of musical talent among the members. This united talent has been brought out in a series of impromptu morning concerts before the hour for calling the House to order, until at length morning singing has become a regular institution in the Representatives' Hall for the fifteen minutes before the Speaker takes his seat. At times the spirit of harmony becomes pervading, when the singing is specially marked by simple melody, and grave senators and members of the House in large numbers gather around the centre of the hall and join the singing of familiar tunes in true congregational style, and the music rises, and floats, and echoes through the hall with fine effect.”

LOVE AND ROBESPIERRE.—At a recent sale of autographs at Paris, the following letter, addressed to Robespierre, excited no little interest:—“Since the beginning of the revolution, I have been in love with you, Citizen! But I was married, and knew how to control my passion. Today I am free—my husband has fallen in la Vendée; I give to you this declaration in the face of the Supreme Being. It is no easy task for a woman to make such a confession; but paper is patient; you are my Supreme Deity, and on earth I know none beside you. I look upon you as my guardian angel, and will only live under your laws. If you are free, I will be yours for life. I am twenty-two years old, and have a feeling soul; I offer to you as dowry the qualities of a true republican and 40,000 livres rente. I am waiting for your answer. Veuve Jacquin, at Nancy. Poste restante. I say ‘Poste restante’ from fear that my mother might scold me for my giddiness.” The issue of this love affair is not known.

COOKING A DRAMA.—M. Alexandre Dumas recently completed a drama in four days for the theatre at Marseilles. A gentleman who visited Dumas during the performance of this feat, says he found the author “seated between his secretary and copying-clerk, to either of whom he alternately turned to dictate or to look over the MS.; while, at the same time, there were from eight to ten persons in the apartment, with whom the writer entered actively into conversation. But what astonished me most was, to find that as the dinner hour approached M. Dumas, stripping to his shirt sleeves, entered the kitchen, and, handling the casseroles with the skill of a professional ‘chef,’ prepared with his own hands that all-important repast. I am told that it is a habit with M. Dumas that when his mind is intensely engaged in study, he takes for a short time to the fumes of the kitchen by way of recreation.”

PROGRESS IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—Statistical accounts from South Australia show that steady reliance on its three staple productions of corn, wool, and copper, give it great commercial weight. Its progress has been most remarkable in comparison with the sister colonies. Within twelve months it has doubled its exports. In 1855 the total declared value of the produce of the colony shipped from its ports was £636,953; while in 1856, the amount was £1,398,367, in almost equal proportions as respects the three principal commodities—grain and flour, £566,741; wool, £412,183; and copper, £408,042, which together make a total of £1,376,916 from the general exports, the balance of £21,421 being made up by live stock and unenumerated articles. The imports during the last year are set down at £1,205,069, showing, consequently, an excess of exports over imports of £168,298. The general finances of the province are likewise in a flourishing condition.

IRELAND.

ANOTHER TIPPERARY MURDER.—On Patrick's night, a young man, named Timothy Cullinan, was murdered on the highway near Pateenstown by some persons with whom he had had a dispute. It is alleged that they only intended to give him a beating, but “went too far.” Cullinan was alive when his wife, whom he had gone to meet, found him lying in the road, but he died the next day. Four persons have been apprehended on suspicion of being implicated in this crime.

LORD EGLINTON AND THE DUBLIN STUDENTS.—The new Lord-Lieutenant held his first levee on Tuesday week. The Vice-Chancellor, Provost, Fellows, and Masters of the University of Dublin, escorted by 800 students in caps and gowns, waited upon him to present an address of welcome. It was couched in the customary terms, and was answered in the usual manner. Before the deputation and the students withdrew, Lord Eglinton addressed himself to the latter, his “young friends,” and asked them to avoid any collision with the police, against whom he feared they were irritated. They came to do him honour: they would do him great discredit if they got into any riot on leaving his house. The students returned to College peaceably. On St. Patrick's Day there was a little riot, as usual, the College being again the scene of the disturbance. Some low fellows endeavoured to enter the gates; they were pushed back, a fight followed, the police were called in, and stones flew about plentifully. The crowd was dispersed in about half an hour.

THE MURDER OF MR. ELLIS.—At the inquiry into this murder, for which William and Daniel Cormack have been found guilty, a curious episode occurred. It was proved that one of the assassins was on the jury at the coroner's inquest. The same coroner was in the court during the trial sitting behind the attorney for the prisoners, and prompting him. The judge noticed his conduct, which he denounced in the most indignant terms, declaring that he should be removed from his office instantly, and peremptorily ordering him out of court if he did not wish to be put in the dock. The Attorney-General said an affidavit was being prepared with reference to this person, and that, as soon as it was ready, he would act on it.

A FORCED MARRIAGE REVENGED.—Patrick Leyden and John Leyden were last week tried for the murder of Mary Leyden, wife of Patrick. It appeared that the deceased had been in the service of the prisoner's father. She made a most serious charge against Pat Leyden in January, 1855. He was bailed out, and married her. A few months after, John Leyden was heard to taunt his brother with being obliged to marry Mary, or go over the sea. He replied, “I'll give her a short life for that, before you see three quarters.” It was also shown that he said to another person that “the marriage would not do her much good, as she had sworn a lie against him, and he would give her a short life for so doing.” After the marriage, they never lived together. She lived in the house of her brother, and her husband lived with his father. On the night of the 27th of August, Patrick went to her brother's door, and called her out. They were seen going towards Lough Mark, and she was never again seen alive. A day or two afterwards her body was found buried in the sand on the shore of the lake. There were marks of violence on the neck, and a cut on the temple. Spots of blood were on the prisoner's shirt when he was arrested. The jury found Patrick Leyden “guilty,” and acquitted John Leyden.

SMITH O'BRIEN TO THE PEOPLE OF IRELAND.—Mr. Smith O'Brien has addressed a long letter to the people of Ireland on the course they ought to take in the present position of political parties. His advice is dead against the Whigs, whom he accuses of every political crime under the sun. Mr. O'Brien thinks the Tories not nearly so bad, but he does not write hopefully for Ireland.

ILLICIT DISTILLATION.—FATAL CONFLICT.—Two policemen who endeavoured to seize an illicit still in the parish of Maghligan, Coleraine, were resisted by a man named Edward McCullion and his son. In the conflict, the elder McCullion was stabbed to the heart by one of the policemen, and fell dead; his son also received a bayonet thrust. McCullion had been more than once fined for making illicit whisky.

“LE SPORT.”—SHOOTING AT A CABMAN.—At the Dublin Police Court, on Monday, Captain George Buchanan, of the Scots Greys, appeared to answer the charge of John Roberts, a cabman, for having, on the 17th instant, at Portobello barracks, inflicted serious injury upon him by firing leaden slugs or pellets at him out of an air gun, by which he was wounded in the back and in the leg. The officer's counsel pleaded that it was “all in joke.” The case was adjourned.

THE PROVINCES.

EXECUTION AT SWANSEA.—On Saturday morning, the two Greek sailors, Alepis and Selapante, were executed in front of Swansea Jail, for the murder of a brother sailor at Swansea on the 16th of February last. An execution being an unprecedented novelty in Swansea (there is no record of a similar event in the annals of the town) an immense concourse of people were brought together; it is computed that not less than 20,000 persons were present. A Greek priest was in attendance on the culprits up to their last moments. They appeared to be sensible of their awful position, and conducted themselves with great decorum, but they made no confession, and appeared to avoid the subject as much as possible. On arriving at the scaffold, they knelt down, and a prayer was read by the priest. They then kissed his hand, took leave of those around them, and expressed a hope of forgiveness. The prisoners now placed themselves under the drop, Calcraft adjusting the rope round the neck of Selapante first, and then of Alepis; and so left them. At this moment Selapante stretched out his hand to Alepis, who shook it, and a few words passed between them. The officials retired from the scaffold, the clock struck eight, and the two murderers were hanged. The crowd was very orderly.

SHOOTING A BURGLAR.—An attempt was made at Sunderland a few nights ago to break into Eden House, the residence of a Mr. Bell. A servant, who was sitting up late, heard the burglars at work, and alarmed her master, who got up, armed himself with a revolver, and on opening a window saw a man hide himself in the ivy that covered a wall. Mr. Bell called to him to come out, threatening to shoot him. The man suddenly ran off; Mr. Bell fired, and the man cried out as if he had been hit. Two other men then emerged from the ivy and got off. Three brothers, two of whom were ticket-of-leave men, lived in Willington Road, Ayre's Quay; and when information of this attempt reached the police, an officer paid these people a visit. One of them was in bed. In reply to the officer's inquiries, the fellow said he was suffering from rheumatism. The other suggested that he had probably been shot; and a medical man was sent for, who found the “suspect” had a bullet wound. One of the other brothers was also taken into custody; the other was at large still.

MURDER IN SOMERSETSHIRE.—An old man, named Thomas Pritchard, in his seventy-first year, a shoemaker residing at Middlezey, near Bridgewater, has been murdered by his wife, who is supposed to labour under mental aberration. Pritchard had been married many years, and his wife had borne him several children, one of whom, a daughter, resided with them. On Wednesday, the 10th inst., the daughter left her father, who was very infirm and used two sticks as crutches, sitting in the chimney corner. Subsequently, Mrs. Pritchard went several times to the house of a neighbour named Attwell, and on the last occasion requested a woman who was present to go with her to her own dwelling. She looked wild, and her hands were covered with blood. The woman was alarmed, and refused to go; but one of her daughters, accompanied by her brother, went to the house, and on crossing the threshold the old man was found lying on his back insensible, and dreadfully beaten about the face. He lingered till Saturday night, recovering sufficiently to state that his wife had suddenly attacked him with the crutch-sticks, knocked him down, and afterwards poured boiling water over him. The woman has since been confined to her bed by illness.

LORD PALMERSTON AND HIS CONSTITUENTS.—A reply to the Tiverton address which was forwarded to his Lordship two or three weeks since, has been received from Lord Palmerston. He thanks his constituents for entertaining so favourable an opinion of his conduct while at the head of affairs; and adds that he cares not on which side of the House he sits, if the present Ministry adopt the measures and carry out the intentions of their immediate predecessors. He intimates his intention not to give the Derby Government unnecessary trouble.

THE RUINS OF WYNNSTAY.—The ruins of Wynnstay have been carefully searched for the more valuable and imperishable property which the fire may have spared. Part of a set of jewels belonging to Lady Vane (who was staying with Sir William Wynn), consisting of an ornament containing fifteen diamonds quite perfect, a large diamond, an emerald, and a magnificent sapphire, and the Countess's watch, have been recovered. Sir Watkin's watch and chain, Colonel Cotton's watch, about a fourth part of the Hon. Mrs. Cotton's jewels, and sixteen sovereigns and some silver money, have also been recovered. A beautiful timepiece, the gift of the Russian Ambassador to Lady Wynn on her marriage, was found, but irretrievably damaged.

GRANT LANDSLIP NEAR WHITBY.—A short time ago a company was formed in Leeds, styled the Victoria Iron and Cement Works Company, Limited. They commenced ironstone mining at Rockhills, near Ruiswick, nine miles north of Whitby, on the sea coast, at which place they erected furnaces and other costly buildings. On Monday morning, at three o'clock, the night-watchman heard a subterranean rumbling, and gave an alarm. Other officers arrived, but only to witness the total destruction of the works. The engine-house chimney first fell—then the furnaces and other erections. The whole site sunk or slipped bodily down. Being night time, no one was at work, so that no personal injury was sustained. The total loss is roughly estimated at £15,000.

Imperial Parliament.

FRIDAY, MARCH 19.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

NATIONAL EDUCATION IN IRELAND.

In answer to the Marquis of Clanricarde, the Earl of Derry said nothing would be done to impel the present system of education in Ireland. The Government had come to no decision on the subject, and no step would be taken without the previous consent of Parliament.

The India Loan Bill was read a third time, and passed; and the House adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

ASSIMILATION OF OUR COLONIAL LAWS.

In answer to Mr. Horsfall, Lord STANLEY said that, however desirable it might be, he did not think it would be practicable to establish a uniform system of laws throughout our colonial possessions. Such a course would create dissatisfaction in the colonies.

LAST INDIA ARMY REGULATIONS.

Mr. FAGAN called the attention of the Secretary of the Board of Control to the army regulation made by the Governor-General in India in Council in 1855, which requires that the children of soldiers over four years of age should be sent to the regimental schools, in order to entitle such soldiers to draw for each child subsistence money of five shillings per month. He asked whether any alterations had been made in the regulations on behalf of Roman Catholic soldiers.

Mr. H. BAILEY said that, so far as he could learn, no alterations had been made in the Indian regulation referred to, which is identical with that of the English army. He thought the regulation in question answered the purposes the Hon. Member had in view.

Mr. MACGIBBIN said the regulation did not give freedom of action to the private soldier. The subject then dropped.

COMMISSIONS IN THE ARMY.

Mr. BAGWELL brought before the House the subject of certain persons professing to obtain for gentlemen of military ambition commissions in the army without purchase or examination, by raising for them a certain number of men for her Majesty's service. A stop ought to be put to these transactions. Should the Government not give a satisfactory answer, he would at the proper time move for the appointment of a select committee to inquire into the subject of the appointment to commissions without examination.

Colonel KNOX denounced the system as scandalous. General CROFTINGTON thought that Mr. Bagwell ought first to have inquired if the agents acted with the authority of Government.

General PEEL admitted that the principle of granting commissions without examination is bad; but when the circular was issued—viz., the 1st of September, 1857—it was necessary to obtain as many men as possible. The circular answered its purpose. In 1855, only 33,000 men were recruited in the course of the year; but in the six months since the issue of the circular 36,000 men had been raised. A great many had applied, and had received commissions. Their names were entered on a list as they applied, and no one had obtained a commission through an agent. He had no objection to an inquiry on the subject; but the system is now at an end, as the pressure for men is not so great.

THE LATE DISTURBANCES IN DUBLIN.

In reply to the O'Donoghue, Lord NAAS said that, as regards the late disturbances in Dublin, he could not say that the riot was of a serious character, and he was happy to state that the active measures taken by the Government had preserved the peace of the city. The excitement was passing away, and tranquillity again prevailed in Dublin.

The orders of the day were then disposed of, and the House adjourned.

MONDAY, MARCH 22.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Lord BROUGHAM drew the attention of the Government to a recent act of the Jamaica Legislature, the effect of which, he was informed, would be to reduce the emancipated slaves to something nearly approaching the condition of slavery. He hoped that act had not received the sanction of the Imperial Government.

The Earl of CARNARVON said the act had not received the sanction of the Crown, and was still under consideration. Though it was an unusual course, he should not in this case have any objection to lay the bill on the table.

THE EASTER RECESS.

The Earl of DERRY briefly stated that, as there would be no business before the House to prevent it following the usual course, he proposed it should adjourn on Friday till Monday, the 12th of April. The House would, however, sit to hear appeals on Monday, the 29th, and Tuesday, the 30th of March.

NEGRO SOLDIERS FOR INDIA.

Lord HARDINGE stated, in reply to a question from Lord Brougham, that there was no foundation for the report that two military officers were about to embark for the coast of Africa to enlist negroes for service in the East Indies.

THE HAVELock ANNUITY AND EAST INDIA LOAN BILLS.—The Royal assent was given by commission to the Havelock Annuity Bill and the East India Loan Bill. The Royal Commissioners were the Lord Chancellor, the Marquis of Salisbury, and Lord Cranworth.

RELIGION IN INDIA.

The Earl of SHAFTESBURY presented a petition from the Baptist Missionary Society against any encouragement by the Government of India of the idolatrous usages of the natives.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE ENGLISH ENGINEERS AT NAPLES.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said, in answer to an inquiry by Mr. A. Kinglake, that in consequence of a representation of Mr. Lyons to the Neapolitan Government Watt had been ordered to be released, and that he was on his way to this country; and that morning a despatch had been received from Mr. Lyons, who had repaired to Salerno and had spoken to Park in the court, and he found that the trial was going on with decorum and propriety, and in a spirit of impartiality. Afterwards Mr. Lyons had had an interview with Park, who was well-dressed, clothed, and attended by, and was “in good heart,” and animated by a feeling that he was not forgotten by his country. Mr. Lyons, he added, was sanguine that the result of the trial would be favourable to Park.

TRANSFER OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER subsequently gave notice that on Friday he should move for leave to bring in a bill for transferring the Government of India to her Majesty, and should then propose that the House should adjourn until Monday, the 12th of April.

THE OATHS BILL.

On the order for considering the Oaths Bill, as amended, Mr. COGAN moved to amend the preamble by adding to the words “whereas it is expedient that one oath should be substituted for the Oaths of Allegiance, Supremacy, and Abjuration, now required by law,” the words “and instead of the oath now taken by Roman Catholics under the 10th George IV., cap. 7.” His object was so to frame the bill that there should be only one oath to be taken by all members.

Mr. WALPOLE and Lord J. RUSSELL objected to this amendment, which was supported by Mr. COLLINGS.

Mr. M. GIBSON, although he concurred in the object of Mr. Cogan, thought it would be better to postpone the consideration of the Roman Catholic oath.

Mr. J. D. FITZGERALD, in reply to the objections of Mr. Walpole and Lord J. Russell, contended that there was nothing to prevent Roman Catholics from seeking a reconsideration of an oath which seemed to imply a deep insult to them.

Mr. HORSMAN asked how even Protestants could swear, in the words of the proposed oath, that “no foreign prince, person, prelate, state, or potentate, hath or ought to have any jurisdiction, power, superiority, pre-eminence, or authority, ecclesiastical or spiritual, directly or indirectly, within Ireland, without some mental reservation? He, however, recommended that the question respecting the Roman Catholic oath should be raised in a separate form.

Lord PALMERSTON, admitting that it would be desirable that there should be but one oath for all members, yet thought it better not to complicate the object of this bill with other matters, and thereby add to the difficulty of passing it.

The discussion was continued by Mr. Wigram, Mr. Stewart, Mr. C. Fitzesque, and Mr. HASSARD, and, upon a division, the amendment was negatived by 345 to 66.

The debate then turned upon the latter words of the oath, “and I do declare that no foreign prince, person, prelate, state, or potentate hath or ought to have any jurisdiction, power, superiority, pre-eminence, or authority, ecclesiastical or spiritual, directly or indirectly, within this realm.”

Mr. STEWART moved to insert the word “rightfully” after “potentate.” Lord J. RUSSELL objected that this term was difficult to define.

Mr. GLADSTONE urged the necessity of some authoritative solution of the questions raised as to this part of the oath.

Mr. ROBERTS suggested, instead of “rightfully,” the words “by law.” Sir R. BETHELL contended that either insertion was superfluous, the legal

of the terms "ecclesiastical" and "spiritual" being known as being to authority legally exercised by the tribunals of the Crown. After some further discussion, the amendment was withdrawn.

Lord John Russell then moved to omit the words "directly or indirectly."

Mr. Walpole did not object to this amendment; which was agreed to.

Mr. NEWDEGATE moved the omission of the 5th clause, providing that, "any person professing the Jewish religion should be required to take the oath." "And I make this declaration upon the true faith of a Christian," shall be omitted. Drawing a very unfavourable picture of Judaism, which was based, he said, upon the "Talmud," denouncing its doctrines as immoral, anti-social, and anti-national, he asked whether this was a religion which the House ought to declare by this bill to be a qualification for a seat in Parliament.

Mr. GIBBS claimed, as a supporter of the clause, to be acting on the Catholic side of the question. He was resisting bigotry; he was endeavouring to remove what he regarded as a penalty upon the conscientiousness and morality of the Jew.

Mr. DRAWMORE admitted that this was a purely religious question; unless the admission of Jews was objectionable on religious grounds, there was no ground at all for excluding them. He pointed out the connection of this question with the relations of Church and State.

Mr. BYSS argued that it was never intended by the oath to exclude Jews from Parliament, and that exclusion could not be justified either upon political or religious grounds.

Lord R. CREW, opposed the clause, not on the ground that the Jew was an infidel; but, the business of the House not being confined to secular matters, he said, to admit persons who were pledged to take a view of the world to Christianity.

Mr. HOBHOUSE supported the clause, insisting that the humiliating restrictions were opposed to the true principles of Christianity.

Mr. WALPOLE stated the sole ground upon which he opposed the admission of Jews to Parliament. His opinion was, that it was not owing to the oath, but in consequence of the inability inherent in the Jews themselves of amalgamating with the people of this country. They were excluded by positive enactment, it being taken for granted as an indisputable fact that Jews were inadmissible. He discussed the question of the civil rights of the Jews to be eligible to a seat in Parliament. He showed that certain classes were excluded for specific reasons; and Jews, he said, were excluded because the whole of our laws were founded upon Christianity.

He became in altering or framing laws every person concerned in legislation ought to be a Christian. If a Jew had a right to be admitted, it must be derived either from the constituency electing him—but it was their duty to elect only those who were eligible by law—or the right must be in the person elected, but Baron Rothschild could not maintain that right on the ground of civil or religious liberty, according to the true definition of the term. Then it only remained to consider whether it was expedient to alter the law. He adhered to his opinion that it was not expedient to make a change in our institutions that would alarm the Christian mind of the country.

Mr. MAGUIRE gave his hearty assent to the bill, and expressed his strongest dissent from the views of Mr. Newdegate.

Mr. ROEBUCK, in reply to Mr. Walpole, denied the efficacy of an oath which excluded only the conscientious. He did not say that the Jew had any right but what the law conferred upon him. He said that every man who gained the suffrages of a constituency was entitled to be a member of that House, unless a good reason could be shown why he should not be so. The only reason assigned for the exclusion of a Jew was that he was not a Christian.

Mr. BETHELL observed that the admission of Mr. Walpole, that the exclusion of the Jews was not a consequence of the words of the oath, proved that as far as the oath was concerned the Jews had been deprived of their franchise by a fraudulent abuse of those words. This fraudulent application affected, not the eligibility of the person, for Baron Rothschild had been elected, and it was this bill which was rejected, he would give the House an opportunity (unless Lord J. Russell took that course) before the session terminated, of declaring that it was not only empowered to determine, but justified in determining, this question, affecting its own privileges, by its own authority.

Lord J. RUSSELL admitted, with Mr. Walpole, that constituencies could elect only those persons who were eligible by law; but the city of London, he contended, had a right to say, "Unless you show a fair reason for excluding Jews, you ought to take the person we have elected." The only reason shown by Mr. Walpole was that all our laws were founded upon Christianity. In like manner, the exclusion of the Roman Catholics had been justified on the ground that our laws were founded upon Protestantism. All this religious intolerance, however, was gone as a basis of public policy. He believed that the feeling of the country was that the time was come for the settlement of this question, and that, so far from the admission of Jews being contrary to Christianity, by admitting them a nearer approach would be made to its spirit.

Upon a division, Mr. Newdegate's amendment was negatived by 297 to 141. Lord John Russell announced that he should move the third reading on April 12.

OUR CONSULAR ESTABLISHMENTS.

Mr. S. FITZGERALD obtained the appointment of a select committee to inquire into the consular service and consular appointments.

THE BILLETING SYSTEM.

On the motion of General PEEL, a Committee was appointed to inquire into the operation of the present system for the billeting of troops.

TUESDAY, MARCH 23.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

AFRICANS IN THE INDIAN ARMY.

The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH, referring to a question asked by Lord Brougham on the previous evening, stated that a plan had been in contemplation to enlist a body of Kroomen in Africa for service in India. Men of this race were already employed on board ships of war, and it was thought likely they would be usefully engaged to replace sepoys and relieve the European troops in Bengal. The Kroomen were of good stature, habituated to hot climates, lived entirely on rice, and were content with small pay. As it had been found, however, that before the measure could be carried out, some changes were requisite in the Mutiny Bill, of more extensive character than was permissible on a third reading, he had been obliged to abandon the plan for the present year.

TRANSFER OF LAND.

Lord CRANWORTH moved the second reading of the Transfer of Land Bill. The Noble and Learned Lord explained the improvements and simplifications which the measure was designed to effect in the tenure and sale of real property.

After some discussion on the technical points involved in the bill, the motion was agreed to.

Several measures were passed through the second reading.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

BRIBERY AT ELECTIONS.

Mr. ROEBUCK stated that when the Galway Freeman Disfranchisement Bill came before committee he should move amendments designed to punish the parties guilty of bribery, as well as those who accepted bribes. The effect of his amendments would be to cause the expulsion of Sir T. Burke from the House, and to declare vacant the seat for Galway now occupied by Lord Dunkellin.

THE PASSPORT SYSTEM.

Mr. M. MILNER called attention to the vexatious to which British subjects are exposed by the late alterations in the passport system in France. He enlarged upon the inconveniences and hardships occasioned by these changes, by which English travellers were especially subjected to delay and embarrassment. Those restrictions on transit were, he argued, peculiarly injurious in countries like France and England, between which it was most essential to encourage the freest possible intercourse. He suggested as a means of mitigating the present evil, that the issue of passports should be transferred from the Foreign to the Home Office, and the documents be granted freely to every British-born subject. The Hon. Member moved for copies of the correspondence between the two Governments on the subject.

The motion was seconded by Mr. WALTER. Comparing the present passport to a "ticket of leave," the Hon. Member suggested that it might be advantageously superseded by a card resembling the season-tickets issued by railway and other companies.

Mr. S. FITZGERALD observed that the whole question of passports related to those internal regulations with which no foreign governments had any right to interfere. The French Administration were entitled to prescribe what rules they pleased, but at the same time had intimated their readiness to recognise any arrangements which the English Government might think proper to adopt for the issue of passports. Her Majesty's Ministers were in consequence now considering what plan they should adopt to obviate the inconveniences that had been experienced on this subject. Among other measures they were proposing to establish passport-offices at the principal ports. Some reductions in the scale of fees were also under consideration.

After a few words from Mr. B. Smith and Mr. Ker, Lord PALMERSTON, on behalf of the late administration, consented to the production of the correspondence in question, and recommended some supplemental papers, containing accounts from British consuls respecting the hardships suffered by a number of British workmen who had landed in France, but were not allowed to proceed to their place of employment. To the passport system itself he attached no importance. Innocent travellers

were inconvenienced, but no serious obstacle was established to the journeyings of less reputable characters.

Mr. BENTINCK observed that this Government could make friendly representations to foreign Powers, and, in regard to our own country, it could do almost everything. The foreign Government did not ask us to charge 7s. for a passport, nor to burden applicants with impediments. He objected to the establishment of passport-offices in the country.

The motion was agreed to.

MARRIAGE WITH A DECEASED WIFE'S SISTER.

Lord BURY moved for leave to bring in a bill to legalise marriage with a deceased wife's sister. He declared that the present prohibitions were repugnant to the moral sense of the country, were unknown to the legal argument of many other countries, and were vindicated only by a supposed inference drawn from them.

Mr. DREVITT considered the union in question so totally adverse to the dictates of morality and the sanctions of Scripture, that he felt obliged to oppose even the introduction of the bill.

Mr. MALIN remarked upon the legal bearings of the case, as arising from marriage solemnised in other countries. The present state of the question was so unsatisfactory, that he must vote for the first reading of the proposed measure.

Mr. W. J. FOX defended the measure.

Mr. B. HOPKINS insisted that the measure originated in a factitious agitation. He opposed the measure on various grounds of religion, policy, and moral feeling.

The measure was supported by Mr. C. Gilpin, Mr. Biggs, Mr. Whitehead, Mr. Mellor, and Lord Goderich. Mr. Fuller opposed the bill.

Upon a division, the motion was carried by 105 to 62, and leave was given to introduce the bill.

INEQUALITY OF THE POOR RATES.

Mr. AYRTON moved for leave to bring in a bill for providing a remedy for the inequalities in the metropolitan poor rates. His measure, he observed, did not interfere with the national system of rating. It was limited to the metropolis, where the condition of residence, settlement, and employment and relief of the poor were altogether exceptional, and justified special treatment. At present the assessment levied upon different parishes in London varied through a very extensive scale, the general effect being that the rate pressed most heavily upon the poorest districts. This inequality the Legislature was, he maintained, called upon to remedy, and for this purpose he proposed to enact that the whole sum required for the poor relief should be collected by means of one uniform rate, assessed upon all the metropolitan parishes.

The motion was seconded by Mr. W. WILLIAMS.

Mr. S. ESTCOURT acknowledged that the present measure was framed with judgment and moderation. Suspending his decision on the merits or even the principle of the measure, he readily assented to its introduction.

The bill was supported by Mr. LOCKE, who attributed to the present system of parochial rating the extrusion of the poorer classes from certain localities and the overcrowding of others, with the result of generating disease and producing distress to a lamentable extent over wide districts of the metropolis.

Mr. ROEBUCK argued that the measure violated the principle of local supervision and responsibility. The rates did not fall on the poor occupiers but on the proprietors of houses, who had bought their property under that liability; and paid a corresponding price for it. By equalising the rate the legislature would unjustly raise the value of houses in one parish, and depreciate it in another. They would also destroy the stimulus in every locality to watch over the expenditure of the rates.

Mr. AYRTON replied, and the motion being agreed to without a division, leave was given to bring in the bill.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 24.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE KING OF DELHI.

Mr. KINNAIRD moved for a copy of the evidence taken before the court appointed for the trial of the King of Delhi.

The motion was agreed to.

THE DUBLIN RIOT.

Mr. HATCHELL moved for copies of the report of the Dublin Police Commissioners to the Chief or Under Secretary for Ireland; of warrant authorising an inquiry by the Solicitor-General for Ireland and Mr. Stronge, J.P.; and of instructions, if any, to govern the inquiry.

Mr. WHITESIDE said that doubts existed in his mind of the legality of a commission issued by the will of the Crown. He did not think such a commission had authority to administer an oath. The evidence, however, was now being taken in a calm and considerate manner, and on the 9th of April, when the Assizes commenced, the parties complained of would be put upon their trial, and he should be present to conduct the prosecutions.

Mr. J. D. FITZGERALD condemned the course pursued by the Government in reference to the investigation and its sudden termination, without inquiry into what would prevent a repetition of the proceedings.

After some further debate,

Lord NAAS said the Government had no objection to produce a copy of the warrant, but not the other papers as they were of a confidential nature. Mr. Hatchell consented.

THURSDAY, MARCH 25.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

THE ENGLISH ENGINEERS AT NAPLES.

Lord MALMESBURY stated that Watt, one of the two English engineers implicated in the case of the Cagliari, had arrived in this country. His comrade, Park, had been admitted to bail, and was enjoying the hospitalities of the British Consul in Naples.

THE INDIA BILL.

The Earl of GRANVILLE inquired whether the provisions of the new Ministerial measure for the government of India had been communicated to the Court of Directors.

The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH observed that the draft of the new bill had been transmitted to the East India Directors, not, however, as a matter of right, but in confidence, and from motives of courtesy.

Several bills on the paper were advanced a stage, and their Lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

ABOLITION OF THE IRISH VICEROYALTY.

Mr. ROEBUCK moved a resolution, setting forth that, "in the opinion of this House, the office of Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland ought to be abolished, and the office of Secretary of State for Ireland be at once created." The Hon. and Learned Member said that the office presented nothing but a fictitious semblance of royal state, encouraging extravagance, perpetuating corruption, and resulting in a bad administration.

Mr. C. GILPIN seconded the motion.

Lord NAAS, said the abolition of that office was inexpedient, or at least premature. The saving of expense would not be large, and it must be purchased at the cost of considerable inconvenience.

Sir G. C. LEWIS thought the House must be prepared before long to abolish the Lord-Lieutenancy; but matters were not yet ripe for that consummation; and when the time arrived Ireland would be fit to be governed on the same principles as Scotland—without any special administrative department. Meanwhile the present organisation ought to be preserved.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL said that circumstances which at the time of the union, and long afterwards, necessitated a separate executive for Ireland, had changed. His Lordship argued in support of the establishment of a complete unity and identity in the administration of every section of the United Kingdom. Understanding, however, that the present Government were inclined to take this subject into consideration, he consented to leave it in their hands, and should therefore vote for the previous question.

Mr. WALPOLE said the Government did not see their way to any change in the present system of administration. The subject was beset with difficulties. As at present advised, he believed that whatever objections could be urged against the viceroyalty, the proposed establishment of a new Secretaryship of State was liable to far worse evils. He contended that the duties of the vice-regal office could not be efficiently performed except by a functionary constantly on the spot, and supplied with local information.

Lord PALMERSTON also opposed the motion. The abolition of the Irish viceroyalty seemed at first sight an obvious reform, but a deeper inquiry into local circumstances and national feelings brought to light many difficulties. The advantages of the step were doubtful, and the representatives of Ireland were almost unanimous in favour of the present system of administration.

Mr. MILLER, Colonel French, Mr. Esmond, Mr. Conolly, Mr. C. Fortescue, Mr. Grogan, Mr. P. O'Brien, Mr. Bentinck, and Mr. Bagnall, spoke against the resolution; while Mr. Blackburn, Mr. Dodson, Mr. Baxter, Mr. Dobbs, and Mr. W. Evans, supported it.

Mr. ROEBUCK replied, observing that while the double government was condemned in India, he could not conceive why it should be perpetuated in Ireland.

The House then divided, when the motion was negatived by 243 to 116.

DISFRANCHISEMENT OF GALWAY.

The Galway Freeman Disfranchisement Bill, after some opposition from Mr. ROEBUCK, who said that the measure was unjust, in that it punished the electors who had been bribed, but let the bribers escape, was read a second time.

ANOTHER PROSECUTION FOR LIBEL ON THE EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH.

ANOTHER prosecution for libel on the Emperor of the French has been instituted. On Tuesday, Stanislaus Tchourowski, a Polish bookseller, of Rupert Street, Haymarket, was charged at Bow Street with publishing the pamphlet recently written by MM. Fyatt, Besson, and Talandier. The warrant upon which Tchourowski was arrested was executed by an English officer of the detective force.

An officer of the Division translated some passages on which the prosecution was founded:—

"The Emperor is an assassin. Then the question is, if an assassin, who is also an Emperor, may be killed? A great question, we know—even ridiculous—pregnant with 'Yes' and 'No,' according to place and time; an old question, having all its beads and teeth (arrived at maturity), like the Supreme Being. An especially idle question, which arose with the first tyrant, and can only be solved with the last."

Are not ten thousand muskets and a hundred cannons worth four bombs? They are of the same value with him. It is he, always he, who presides at the executions from which Rome never ceases to bleed. It is he, and he alone, the chief and author of invasion and occupation, of civil and religious despotism—the enemy, we say, the confirmed enemy, forewarned by his own act—the principal and mortal enemy—the enemy armed and encamped in the bosom of the country. Has not every citizen the right and the duty to save his country—to strike the enemy wherever he may be? Say? And yet the Italian patriots did not attack him in London, where he came as if to insult by his presence all the proscribed. They respected the neutral and free country. They would not stain the hospitable soil with such blood. They made the attempt on Bonaparte in his own country, on his own ground, in his camp, amongst and in spite of his soldiers and his police—as if better to prove to him the vanity and frailty of his tyranny—to prove to him this mathematic truth, this word of gospel spoke by the very lamb of resignation, 'who lives by the sword shall die by the sword.' The Italians, then, are not assassins—they are combatants. They have rendered tooth for tooth, grenade for grenade. They are prisoners whose throats the savages are about to cut. They are vanquished—they will not be punished. They may die, but cannot be disgraced. Punishment for them, disgrace for others. They die for their country. As for us, unfortunately, we have no pretension to the merit of their work. We have not the honour to participate in their enterprise. But the cock would crow twice if a French voice did not salute them before the judgement-seat. Friends unknown, but not misunderstood, we salute you! you shall be avenged. If our means differ our cause is the same."

These and other passages having been read, Mr. Bodkin, for the prosecution, asked that the prisoner should be committed for trial. On the other hand Mr. Leveson, the prisoner's counsel, applied for a remand till Saturday (to-day); which was granted. Mr. Jardine also offered to take bail, and the printer of the pamphlet, evidently a foreigner, came forward. Mr. Bodkin objected to this person, however; upon which Mr. Leveson declared that a person no less distinguished than Mr. J. S. Mill would be one of the prisoner's sureties. Meanwhile, however, the prisoner was carried off in the prison-van.

THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE AND THE ARMY.—The Commander-in-Chief said at a banquet last week, "He had been told that whatever discomforts the army might have to complain of were all to be attributed to the neglect of the Horse Guards. No statement could be more unfounded, and he could assure the company that his attention from day to day, from hour to hour, almost from minute to minute, had been devoted to the comfort of the British soldier; and whenever the state of the public business allowed him to leave London he visited the various barracks in the country, for the purpose of ascertaining where reform was necessary. He saw everywhere that there were reforms which would be most beneficial and most necessary, but the truth was, there was no money to effect them. He could not coin money, but if the country was in earnest about the improvements so generally advocated, let them provide the money, and the Horse Guards would be only too delighted to carry out the reforms."

THE INDIAN ARMY.—Nearly our whole Indian army is at present actually on field service. The Commander-in-Chief has nearly 20,000 immediately under him, with at least 15,000 more in his rear and flanks. The columns of Roberts, Rose, and Whittlock, with their reserves, will muster 20,000 at least. Chamberlain must have 10,000 at his disposal—giving a grand total of 65,000, mostly Europeans, in almost constant conflict with the enemy; while there are probably half as many more in lesser detachments on active duty. 18,000 Europeans are mustering in the Punjab, and we have probably 60,000 in all the native armies of Bombay and Madras included, stationary on garrison duty.

SCALING THE WALLS OF CANTON.

THE captors of Canton are engaged in a controversy, and a very considerable one, as to who was the first man on the wall. There are no fewer than three claimants for this honour—Major Luard, Lieut. Stuart of the Engineers, and Captain Fellowes of H.M.S. *Cruiser*. That these officers were the first up their respective ladders there is no doubt, but as the ladders were in many instances far distant from each other, it becomes a question as to which was first placed against the wall. Now the French were the first to advance their ladders, and indeed one of our "gallant allies" nearly succeeded in gaining the top of the wall before the arrival of any mechanical assistance whatever. He was one of a party sheltered under the wall before the ladders could be brought up. Taking off his shoes and gaiters, he gallantly tried to work himself up the southern angle of the bastion, aided by Major Luard, who propped the Frenchman up with the muzzle of his own firelock. Now the first ladders appeared, and they were immediately ascended by her Majesty's 59th Regiment and the Frenchmen, Major Luard leading. He was therefore the first man on the top of the wall.

CHINESE SKETCHES.

COMEDIANS.

THE drama in China is not in a very flourishing condition. The actors are mere buffoons, living a wandering life like our own strollers, going from one town to another—pitching their tents and erecting their theatre on any spot suited for the exhibition of their performances. The construction of the theatre is simple enough. The stage is raised eight feet from the ground, and is covered by a roof supported by poles. The most favourite of the Chinese dramas is the spectacle of the "Sun and Moon," described as follows by a traveller who witnessed its performance:—

"The first scene was intended to represent the happiness and splendour of beings who inhabit the upper regions, with the sun, and the moon, and the elements, curiously personified around them. The man who performed the sun held a round image of the sun's disc, while the female who acted the part of the moon had a crescent in her hand. The actors took care to move so as to mimic the conjunction and opposition of these heavenly bodies as they revolve round in their apparent orbits. The Thunderer wielded an axe, and leaped and dashed about in a variety of extraordinary somersets. After a few turns, the monarch, who had been so highly honoured as to find a place, through the partiality of a mountain nymph, in the abode of the happy, begins to feel that no height of good fortune can secure a mortal against the common calamities of this frail life. A wicked courtier disguises himself in a tiger's skin, and in this garb imitates the animal itself; he rushes into the retired apartments of the ladies, frightening them out of their wits, and throws the 'hair apparition' into the moat. The sisters hurry into the Royal presence, and, casting themselves upon the ground, divulge the sad intelligence. This loss the bereaved monarch takes so much to heart, that he renounces the world, and deliberates about the nomination of a successor. By the influence of a crafty woman, he selects a young man who has just sense enough to know that he is a fool. The settlement of the crown is scarcely finished, when the unhappy king dies, and the blockhead is presently invested with the 'golden round.' But the lout, instead of exulting in his new preferment, bemoans his lot in the most awkward strains of lamentation. He feels his incompetency, and cries, 'O dear! what shall I do!' with such piteous action, and yet withal so truly ludicrous, that the spectator is at a loss to know whether he is to laugh or to weep. The courtier who had taken off the heir, and broken the father's heart, finds the new king an easy tool for prosecuting his traitorous purposes, and the State is plunged into the depths of civil discord at home, and dangerous wars abroad."

In the play which our engraving illustrates, the supernatural is introduced. The substantial female figure, which is seen hovering over the head of one of the combatants is that of a good goddess, who arrives at the proper moment to arrest the spear of the wrongful champion, and make things comfortable by his overthrow.



CAPTURE OF CANTON: MAJOR LUARD ASSISTING A FRENCH SOLDIER TO SCALE THE BASTION.



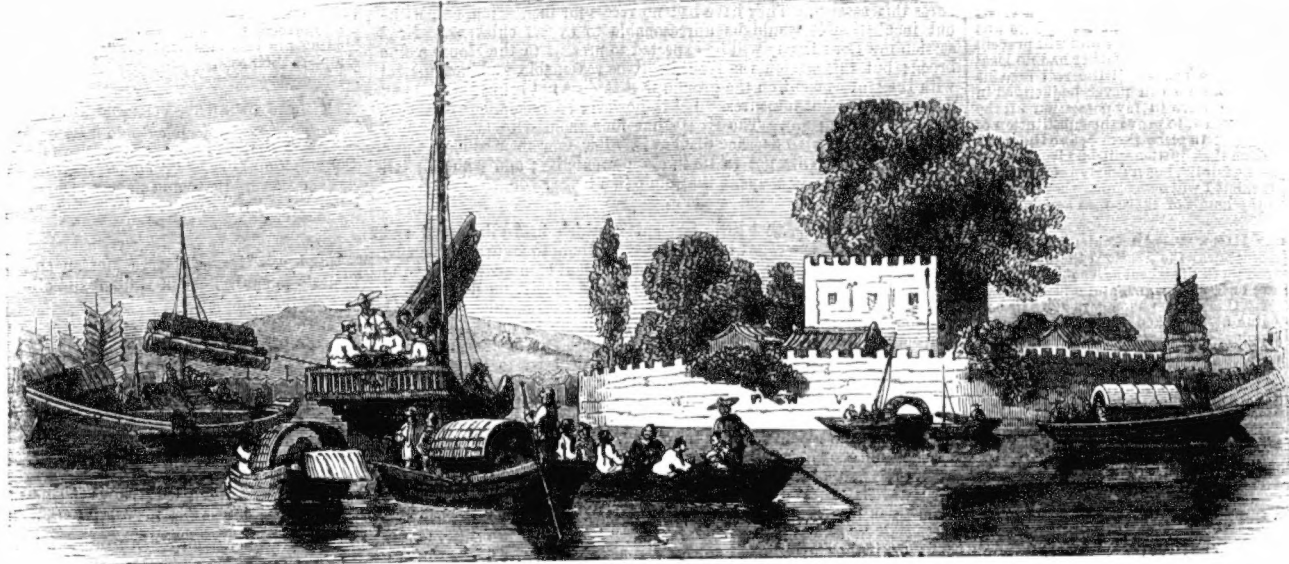
INTERIOR OF A CHINESE THEATRE.



MONUMENTAL ARCH BETWEEN MACAO AND CANTON.

MONUMENTAL ARCH NEAR CANTON.
Approaching Canton from Macao, by way of the canal, the traveller's attention is arrested by a singular-looking building which stands at the entrance to the village of Kwei-chan. Throughout China these buildings are very numerous. They are, most of them, erected at a great cost by the wealthy as tributes of admiration of the virtues of some deceased relative or friend. The one represented in our engraving is raised to the memory of a young girl, who threw herself into the river to escape from a wretch who assaulted her virtue.

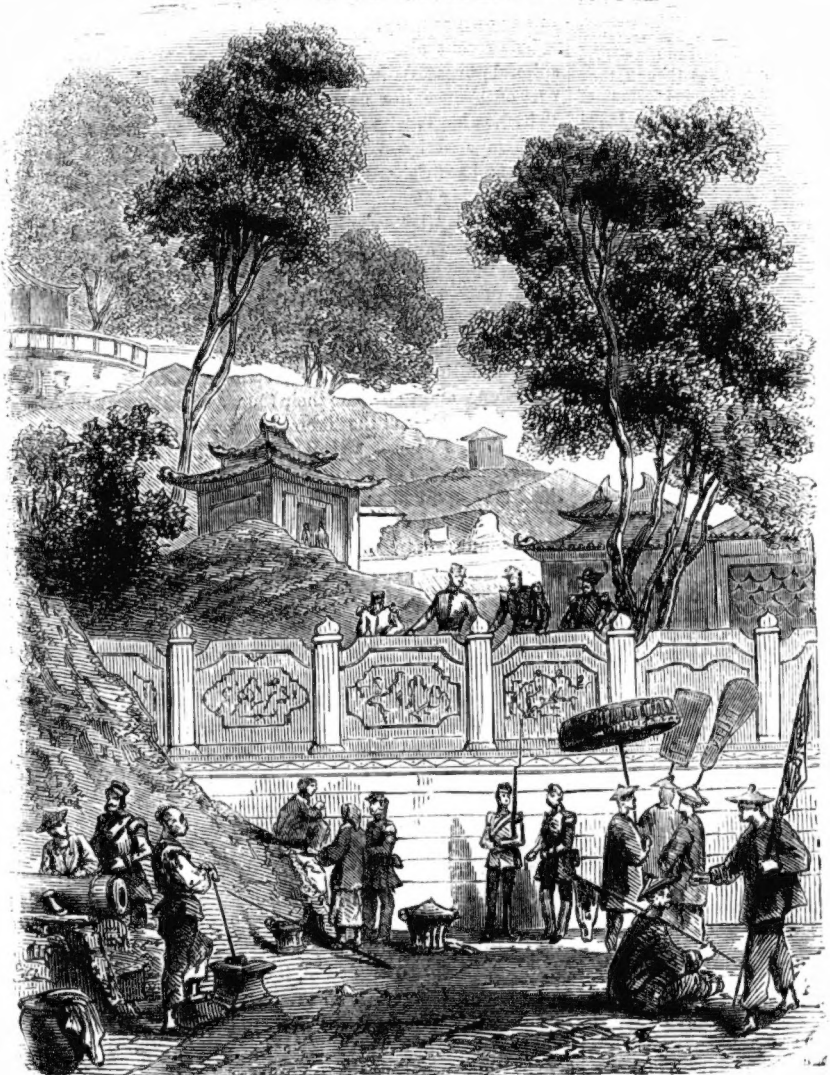
THE FRENCH FOLLY.
The French Folly fortress, which commands the entrance to the Canton river, is built on a small island, planted with trees, and forms a strange contrast



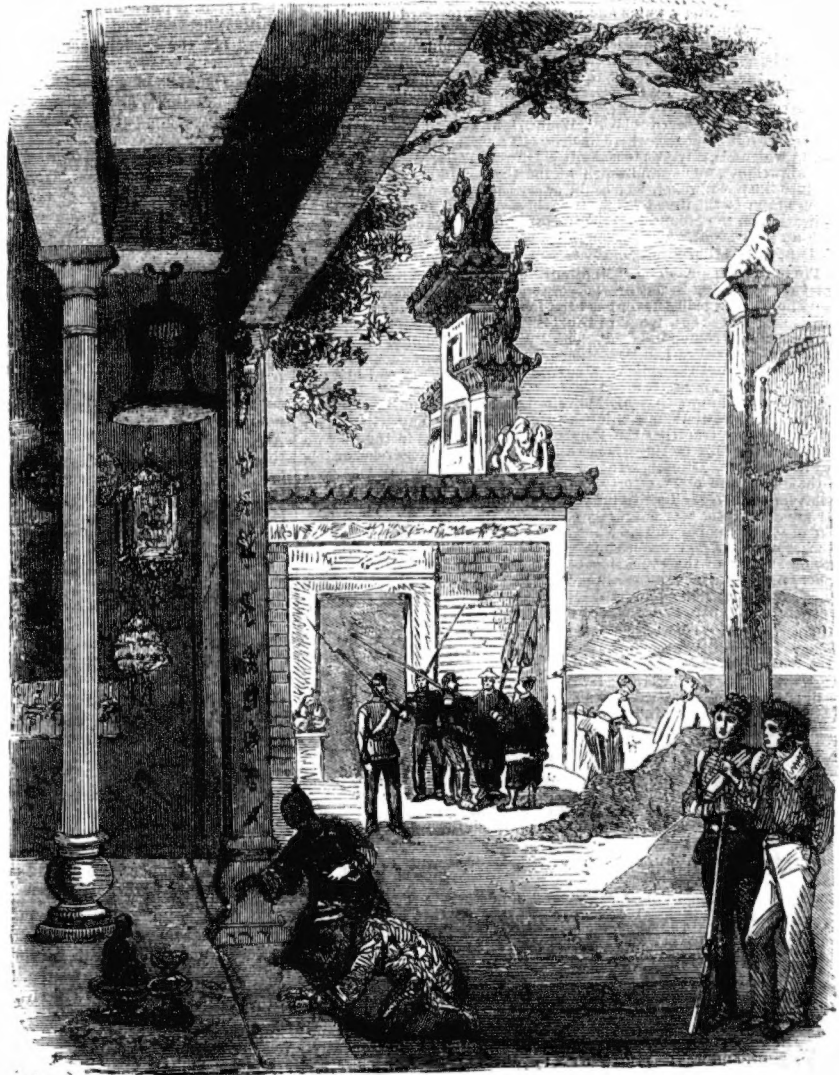
THE FRENCH FOLLY, CANTON RIVER.

to the buildings of the city of Canton. By the Chinese this fort is called Ta-wang-kiaos Paotai, but by Europeans it has always been called the French Folly, and for the following reason:—It appears that during last century a French vessel of war anchored off the island, on which the officers and crew gave an entertainment, to which many Chinese were invited. The French danced and sung, and towards morning they appear to have grown more than merry, for they shouted and acted so much like madmen that the Chinese, wondering at their folly, set them down for idiots.

THE TEMPLE AT MACAO.
Towards the middle of the sixteenth century, the town of Macao was no more than a barren rock known only to fishermen



ESPLANADE OF THE GRAND TEMPLE AT MACAO.



THE GRAND TEMPLE AT MACAO.

who found there a shelter from the tempest, and who sometimes landed with offerings to their goddess, in honour of whom they have here erected a temple. According to an old tradition, in which the people along the coast have great faith, an immense fleet of junks arrived at Fokien, and when about to set sail, a maiden, richly dressed, made her appearance on board one of the junks, and insisted on the fleet remaining in the harbour, because of a fearful typhoon which she predicted would arise. The junks with one exception remained at anchor, and this one had scarcely left the harbour when the tempest burst, and the rash vessel was dashed to pieces. When all danger was over, the maiden desired the fleet to weigh anchor, expressing her intention of accompanying it to its destination. The voyage was a fortunate one. As soon as the fleet was moored, the mysterious maiden leapt on to a heap of rocks near the shore, and suddenly disappeared from the eyes of the astonished seamen. It was now evident to all the fleet, that this mysterious female must be a goddess; and, out of gratitude for the protection she had given them, the seamen decided on erecting to her memory a temple on the spot where she had disappeared. The temple was named *A-ma-ko*, which means "Palace of the goddess *A-ma*"—a name she had given herself. The Portuguese traders, who established themselves at the eastern extremity of the peninsula, where the temple in question was situated, soon corrupted the *A-ma-ko* into *Macao*. For many centuries the temple raised by the devout mariners presented a very simple appearance; but when the development of commerce with the Europeans had attracted to Macao a large population, the native merchants subscribed a sum of money, and shortly raised the temple, views of which we have engraved. The interior is most elaborately ornamented with images and lanterns, and the exterior is richly gilded and painted. Visitors are allowed to see the temple, and are graciously received by the priest, who invariably invites them to take some refreshment, and then produces a book, in which he requests the visitor's signature; nor does he omit to solicit a subscription towards defraying the expenses of the festival given every year on the terrace of the temple.

THE DUKEDOM OF DEVONSHIRE.—Mr. Henry Cavendish writes from the Hautes Alpes setting forth his claims to the Devonshire peerage and estates. He says: "The late Lord George Cavendish (my father) married my mother in the year 1780. She was a Catholic. The marriage was first performed agreeably to the rites of the Protestant Church; secondly, by a Catholic priest, according to the rites of the Catholic Church. The certificates of the marriages are in my possession, properly and duly attested by four witnesses. The late Lord George Cavendish (my father) was perfectly aware of the late pretended duke having been substituted in the place of a girl. His would-be father never had a son, and Lord George allowed the said son to enjoy the titles and estates during his so-called father's life. The pretended duke may have broken his promise, and contracted a secret marriage, and his son may now come forth and lay claim to the titles and estates of his father; no law prevents this, but the law does and will prevent his entering into possession of the property to which his father had no legal claim. I am willing to give this son (if he exists) all the real benefits attached to his birth; but the claims he sets up can never be justified in the presence of the facts above stated. I have in my possession all the necessary documents and papers, duly attested, to prove the substitution of the pretended duke, and no time will be lost to place them before the competent tribunals, and the firm persuasion that justice will be given to quid pro quo. I am not a young man, have no family, but a dearly beloved wife. The title of duke has few charms for me, but I will never suffer that title and the estates attached to it to fall into the hands of those who have no just claims to enjoy them."

ACCIDENT ON THE NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.—An accident occurred a few days since on the North-Western line, near the Watford Station. The engine ran off the line, and was "forced up to the wheel axles into the dust and earth," the carriages were all more or less damaged, and one was overturned, but luckily no person was hurt. One of the passengers gives us the following account of the state of the line at the place where the accident occurred:—"A gang of men were employed in repairing the permanent way, putting new sleepers, and doing general repairs. On looking at the work only one chair out of every two was spiked to the sleeper, and those which were fastened were fastened with wooden pegs about one inch in diameter. In one place no chair had been placed on the sleeper to support the rail, but the rail was left to a distance of six feet six inches without any support whatever. A greater act of negligence can scarcely be conceived. The result was, as soon as the train came on the unsupported part of the rail the rail bent outwards, the chair on the next sleeper broke in two, and at the second sleeper the engine ran off the rails. From the impression of the wheel made on the rail it was quite evident the engine commenced to leave the rails at the spot where the rail gave way for want of a chair to support it."

THE LATE GAROTTE ROBBERY IN A RAILWAY CARRIAGE.—A man named Brannon has been tried for an alleged garotte attack and robbery on a Mr. Wainwright. The result is rather unexpected. One of the witnesses for the defence (William Hewitt) swore that he had, on the day fixed for the robbery, won the prosecutor's watch and money at a "three-card game," in a Manchester public-house. Murray, another witness, swore that, about the same time, Wainwright had, at Manchester, sought to induce him (Murray) to commit a burglary. The characters of both these men are more than questionable; still nothing was left but to discharge the prisoner. Thereupon the prisoner's counsel applied for a warrant against Wainwright for perjury. He said he could produce ten witnesses, by whom it would be proved that, about the time of the alleged robbery, Wainwright was in Charter Street, Manchester, at a beer-house, where he drew out a plan of the premises of a relative, in which Murray was to commit a burglary. He would prove the loss of Wainwright's money and watch at the three-card trick. He would also produce the pawnbroker, who could swear that the watch was pledged three hours prior to the time fixed for the robbery. The Magistrate refused the application on the ground that the judge at the assizes could, if he saw fit, direct an indictment. The prisoner's counsel then gave notice of his intention to apply, at the opening of the assizes, for a warrant.

THE POLICE IN PARIS.—The "Moniteur," replying to an article in the "Times" on espionage in France (a portion of which article we quoted) says:—"The French police never has been less inquisitorial. If it has redoubled its zeal since the attempt of the 14th of January, they who regret its failure can alone complain of it." The "Moniteur" admits, then, that the "zeal" of the police has "redoubled." What does it mean by this phrase? Is it not that the ordinary "surveillance" is increased? and the real sense of the word is pretty much the same as "inquisitorial." It again says—"Every one knows that his Majesty has changed nothing in his ordinary habits, and that he continues to go out every day without an escort." It is very true that the Emperor takes his drives in the Bois de Boulogne, and that his carriage is not on those occasions encircled or followed by cuirassiers, lanciers, gendarmes, or Cent Gardes. But it is well known that there are other escorts besides those with uniforms, helmets, breastplates, and sabres. There is the secret escort of police in plain clothes, with its advanced and rear guard, its éclaireurs, its flank companies, &c., exclusive of the ostensible police. They ride in coupés, on horseback, or go on foot wherever the Emperor appears, and a good many have as fashionable an exterior as any of the professional "lions" of the Bois de Boulogne. Our readers may remember a case in point. As soon as Pianori had lifted his arm to shoot at the Emperor, a disguised police agent was at his side, drew a concealed weapon, and wounded the assassin.

THE "TOUTING" NUISANCE.—Thos. Goose was summoned for obstructing the thoroughfare as a "tout" to one of the photographic shops in the Westminster Road. It appeared that within the short distance between Westminster Bridge and the York Road there were no fewer than ten places for taking photographic likenesses, and the rival shops had eighteen touters, whose language towards each other seriously interfered with the convenience of the public. The principal business was done on Sundays. The charge against defendant was, that notwithstanding repeated cautions from the police, he was in the habit of getting drunk, and placing himself on the pavement before passers-by and thrusting likenesses in their faces, urging them to employ his master in preference to the other artists. Mr. Norton said he had before him a letter complaining of the nuisance caused by these touters; and having denounced the conduct of the defendant as scandalous and improper, adjourned the summons to ascertain whether the proprietors of all the shops would agree to close them on Sundays. If not, he would try to stop the system by heavy fines.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—John Harrington, a desperate ruffian, was charged with a daring highway-robbery. It appeared that a few nights since, about 12 o'clock, a Dutch sailor, named John Rehart, was passing along Cable Street, Welleco Square, in company with a woman, when the prisoner and two other ruffians made an attack upon him, dragged him away from the woman, who was thrown down, and the prisoner and one of his companions held the sailor, while the third took from his pocket a purse containing £5 15s., and then tripped him up, and ran off. Two of the thieves got away, but the prisoner was secured. The purse and money were not recovered. The prisoner at first denied, but subsequently admitted his guilt, and was sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

INNER LIFE OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS. NO. 65.

A TRUCE.

THE House of Commons is just now in a transitional state. The fall of Lord Palmerston's Government and the advent to power of the Conservatives was so sudden and unexpected, that at present the House seems as if it were stunned by an unexpected blow. Only one short month ago the Liberals were in power, with Lord Palmerston at the head. And although many entertained the gravest apprehension that Palmerston's reckless sailing would lead to a shipwreck, yet no one expected that the catastrophe would come so soon. Certainly, there was no formal arrangement made, no conspiracy entered into, to bring it about. Last year, when Government was beaten on the Chinese question, there were loud cries of "factious coalition, unnatural conspiracy;" but no one has hinted that there was anything of the sort on Milner Gibson's motion. And as there was no expectation of the catastrophe which resulted from that famous motion, so there was of course no preparation made to meet it. The Conservatives find themselves in power with no bills, no measures, and no policy; and the Liberals find themselves on the Opposition side of the House, with no leader, no organisation, and apparently no future before them. There is therefore of necessity "a truce." If the late contest had been a fair stand-up old-fashioned fight between Tories and Liberals, the Liberal party would in a few days have taken its position, girded itself anew for the fight, and been prepared to contest the ground inch by inch with its old foes. But it was nothing of the sort. The Government was overthrown as much by the defection of its friends as by the attack of its foes. Hence we are of necessity very dull. The Government party has got nothing ready, and the Opposition is, in fact, no Opposition; for strong and compact as it looks, ranged on the left of the Speaker, to the searching eye it is neither strong nor compact, but, on the contrary, diffused, disorganised, a chaos without form, and for a time we may expect that it will not readily cohere again. It ought to cohere by natural gravitation (for is it not the Liberal party?)—but it can't. Some disturbing cause is at work, which, like the negative pole of a magnet amongst steel filings, has caused it to fly off into separate particles, instead of gravitating to a centre, as it ought to do. How long this state of things will last we cannot tell—probably through the session, or it may terminate in a moment without warning. Much will depend upon the Honourable Gentlemen opposite. If they are prudent and politic—they may possibly get through the session; but with all their prudence an accident may arise; some subject may turn up which will alter the *status in quo* in a moment, fuse the disorganised Opposition into a compact mass, as with a lightning stroke, and drive the Conservatives from power—"swift as an arrow from a Tartar bow." Nobody expects that the Government can propose any important measures this session. They have had no recess for incubation, and without incubation it would be unreasonable to expect chickens. Next session Mr. Lord Derby will be expected to present to the House a fine brood; but this session the House will be reasonable, and not quarrel with the Government on the ground that it does not bring forward any new and important measures. Let it however be remembered that the session is young yet. The House has four months to sit before Mr. Lord Derby can with decency dismiss it. For four months have those combustible elements got to lie in close proximity; and who can tell how soon some spark may set the whole in a blaze?

DANGER.

Note, for instance, that little tiny spark, which first glimmered and then disappeared one night last week. We allude to a question popped by an Hon. Member touching the appointment of orangemen to the magistracy in Ireland. My Lord Derby would gladly, no doubt, keep matters as they were—that is, resolutely exclude all members of orange societies from the bench; but then—what is he to do? His Lord Chancellor in Ireland (Mr. Napier), if not himself an orangeman, is so zealous a partisan, that it was he that was chosen to draw up the constitution of the orange society; and Mr. Whiteside, the Attorney-General, is not less zealous. Well, now, if that little spark should appear again, as it doubtless will do, and be blown to a white heat! Why, then, it needs no inspired prophet to foretell that an explosion or conflagration may ensue, which in one night may blow the Conservative Government into "shivers." We do not say that this will be the case, but it is clearly a possibility in the not distant future. And there are many other topics of an inflammatory kind which may turn up, which will require all Mr. Disraeli's finesse and diplomatic skill to keep back; or, if they will make their appearance in spite of all caution, to damp down.

CONSERVATIVE REFORMERS.

At present her Majesty's Ministers have shown considerable skill in cultivating the good will of their nominal opponents; for instance, there are the Scotch members, headed by the stolid, but respectable, Mr. Cowan. How long have these gentlemen complained to the Whigs about the evils of the billeting system in Scotland? but though they sat behind the Whig Ministers, and were amongst the most zealous of their supporters, yet they could get nothing done—nothing but vague and unmeaning promises "to consider the matter," and hardly so much. But, lo! a Conservative Government comes in, and not only is a deputation of Scotch members blandly and courteously received, but in less than a week a committee of the House is proposed by General Peel and appointed to investigate the whole subject of billeting, with a view to remedy the evils which Mr. Cowan and the other Scotch members have so long complained of in vain to a Liberal Ministry. And so again we all remember how often Mr. Ashford Wyse, who has studied the important subject of consular appointments more than any man in the kingdom, has brought this matter before the House, and unquestionably has proved a strong case at least for inquiry; but from the Liberal Government, of which he was a supporter, he got nothing but an elaborate speech from Lord Palmerston, and promises, time after time, that the Government would give the matter "its anxious and serious consideration." Now, however, the new Government has itself, with no pressure from without, instructed its Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Seymour Fitzgerald, to move for a committee to investigate this perplexed business also, and thereon to make due report. And it is noteworthy that when these committees were moved, several members arose, and all from the Opposition side of the House, to thank the Government for its prompt attention to these most important questions.

THE FALLEN MINISTERS.

Every one knows that Lord Palmerston has fallen, but no one who has not mixed with the parties in the House, and heard the conversation of the Honourable Members, can conceive to what a depth he has fallen. But lately he was the most popular Minister that England has had for many years; when he arose in the House, cheers, long and loud, greeted him, and at his bidding 400 men at least would rush from all quarters of the kingdom to give him their support; but now he seems to be virtually deserted. The Tories of course rejoice, though with trembling, at his fall. The Whigs are sullen, and the Radicals are spitefully exultant. "We are in, it's true," say the Conservatives; "but! (with a significant shrug) it is all Palmerston's own fault," say the Whigs; whilst—"He is out, and serve him right," is the language of Radicals; and the "Great Minister," who but yesterday rode on the topmost crest of the waves of popularity, is sunk so low that there is hardly a man of his former friends to say, "God save him." Nor do men think of him in their speculations as to the future. That further changes are a-head every one believes; but nobody seems to imagine that Lord Palmerston can be reinstated.

KICKING THE DEAD LION.

Some weeks ago, a statement of Mr. Horsman's appeared in the "Times" and other papers, to the effect that he had resigned the office of Irish Secretary, for the reason, amongst others, that there too much pay and too little work. The strangest reason probably ever alleged by a retiring official. Too much work, and too little pay, is a common cause of dissatisfaction; but too much pay, and too little work, is, we venture to say, as a reason for throwing up an employment, perfectly original. People about the House and the Clubs, however, are very

septical in this matter. They say that it is not true that the labours of the Irish Secretaryship are light if a man does his duty, although it is generally acknowledged that the pay is excessive. The salary is £1,000 a-year. It was placed thus high to allow for travelling expenses, to and from Ireland, which used to be very great. It is understood that there was another reason more powerful than the one given. That the Right Honourable Gentleman was dissatisfied, is known. Probably he was troubled with that "last infirmity of noble minds"—ambition—and, not satisfied with the style of Right Honourable and £1,000 a-year, he wanted to be a Cabinet Minister. And it is also known that he did not give satisfaction. How could he? if he could find nothing to do in his office. But, however this may be, it is considered in the House that it was "not nice" of him to turn round upon his patron—the first man that offered him a high office—and to be the first to throw a stone at him in his adversity.

"THE EVERLASTING JEW."

Once more we have had "the Jew Bill" before the House, and if we are to believe the late Attorney-General, Sir Richard Bethell, this is really the last time. Our next move will be a *coup d'état*. If we can get justice in the regular way, we shall call in Judge Lynch, and let him settle the business. When Sir Richard Bethell was Attorney-General, and sat on the Treasury Bench, he would hardly have ventured upon recommending such a step; but crossing that little space called the floor of the House produces marvellous changes in men's minds. Behold, Sir Richard Bethell, who is famous for untwisting and disentangling confused and perplexing legal knots in the regular way, and seemed hitherto fond of the work, however much it taxed his patience, now is so changed that he will work no longer for the untwisting this knot, but will cut it without further ado. The debate on the Oath Bill was a dull business, although the House was crowded in every part. It was a curious sight to survey from the Reporters' Gallery, through the glass, the strangers compacted in the front—and to note how the hooked noses prevailed.

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SATURDAY, MARCH 27, 1858.

ABSURDITIES OF THE PASSPORT SYSTEM.

THAT "they manage these things better in France" has grown from a chance opinion into a proverb; and, like many other proverbs, has grown somewhat musty. An impression is gaining ground every day, that "things" are not managed so much better in France; nay, on the other hand, that a not inconsiderable number of "things" are managed infinitely better in our own country.

The recent alteration (for, we believe, purely vexatious and spiteful purposes) of the always-obnoxious passport system, on the part of France, has now grown into an intolerable nuisance; British subjects who may be desirous of visiting the Continent are hampered by so many and such childish tyrannical annoyances and restrictions, that a journey abroad may now be not inappropriately compared to a promenade barefoot over a highway of broken bottles—you bleed in peace of mind, if not in purse, at every step. So unbearable has the nuisance become, that the leading journal has not scrupled solemnly to warn against foreign travel the vast number of persons who pin their faith to Printing House Square, and as solemnly to advise them, if they feel that viatorial relaxation be a positively necessary condition to their autumnal well-being, strictly to avoid ultramontane excursions, and to confine their tours to Killarney and Winterville, the Peak and the Trosachs, Plinlimmon and Helvellyn, St. Michael's Mount and Ben Lomond. These charming and picturesque spots of our own dear native land are doubtless deserving of frequent visit and attentive survey, and are susceptible of unfeigned enjoyment; but the "Times" forgets that the entire number of travellers abroad does not consist of Doctor Syntaxes in search of the picturesque, countesses devoured by *émigrés*, authors in search of saleable materials, or stockbrokers out for a holiday. There are hundreds—nay, thousands—of persons who are absolutely compelled to visit France and the Continent yearly, for purely business purposes. There are merchants whose partners, whose correspondents, whose consignees, are settled in foreign parts; there are governesses and tutors proceeding to their educational duties in foreign schools and families; there are contractors, engineers, skilled mechanics, simple day labourers even, who are engaged in foreign factories and on foreign works, and whose very bread depends upon their being able to reach, unmolested, their posts. These persons do not cross the Straits of Dover from motives of curiosity. The Louvre might have been left unfinished for years, or the palimpsests in the Vatican never discovered, for aught they care about the matter. Nor do they expatriate themselves for political purposes. King or kaiser, president or despot, it is all the same to them. The only potentate they care to recognise is the master who makes the engagement and pays the yearly salary or the weekly wage. And it is precisely upon this class of persons, quiet and inoffensive as they are, that the tyranny of the aggravated passport

fills with sledge-hammer force. The wealthy tourist, the intelligent, the newspaper correspondent, can always find a banker to grant him a letter of recommendation, or a friend to indorse his identity; but who is to vouch for the labourer, for the Nottingham weaver, for the Staffordshire smith, for the Yorkshire groom or hostler, for the dairy-wench, for the humble lady's maid, for the more or less humble, and more unfriended governess? The needy do not want passports are enabled to obtain the facility; those who really stand in need of those humble and ridiculous documents, can only receive them after annoyance and insult.

We say abominable, because the very burden of a passport is particularly in France, brings the bearer in contact and exposes him to the insults of a body of men perhaps as peculiarly infamous in the whole world. It is more than enough, since the poet Schiller sketched out the plan of a romance, a scoundrel's epic—a worthy pendant to his "Robbers"—to be devoted to the subject of the French police; the adjoints, the commissaries, the *chefs d'esquads* and the agents of the third Napoleon have in nowise derogated from the enviable reputation of the myrmidons of the Directory and Consulate. The fact of an English traveller's passport being perfectly in order, does not in the least exempt him from the abuse and brutality of the capricious police who swarm along the whole line of the French frontier. A blurred signature, an illegible stamp to a visa, the difference of a hair's breadth, a point, or a prism's flash in the length of a feature, the all of a limb, or the colour of an eye, will suffice to expose a happy "Cicis Romanus" to the capricious tyranny of a French beggar or Jones may ejaculate "*Cicis Romanus sum!*" so he chooses, but the satellites of Verres will not lay on any one white the less heavily.

The most triumphant argument against the passport system is absurdness. With all the stringent regulations in force—with all (to quote Felix Pyat) the walls of China the *cordons sanitaires* drawn round France—with the whole, vast, the daily-increasing army of spies and police agents, there is nothing to prevent the assassin and the refugee, the thief and the criminal—from entering, from setting up his house of incendiary publications, his masked battery of phreatic projectiles, within the very heart of France. First, it exists still, and always will exist, the very simple and efficacious expedient of forgery. There is not a capital—nay, a considerable city in Europe—where men do not exist and earn a prosperous livelihood by forging passports. These masters of wit will at a few hours' notice, and for "a consideration," give an exact facsimile, visas and counter-visas, multicoloured stamps, and all of the most elaborate passport that ever was issued by the cunning police of a frightened despot. The slavonic characters of Russia are imitated with as much facility as the black letter of Vienna and Berlin or the Roman of Rome. Next, there are in circulation many thousands of passports granted to British subjects by the French consuls-general in England up to within the very eve of the attempt of January 14. These passports are valid until January 13, 1859, at the outside. These passports will not be available for persons coming to France from England; but they can be sent abroad in a letter or taken *ad Ostend* or Rotterdam, and with a French consul's visa—obtainable on simple application all over the Continent—they are admitted to cross the French frontiers. Again, there are, we fancy, very few Englishmen of Republican principles desirous of visiting France who would have much difficulty in persuading an independent American friend to procure him—either here or in America—an United States passport, which is easily procurable, which is current everywhere, and about which on the Continent the rule, as with Russian passports, seems to be to "ask no questions."

And, finally, it appears to us that our own boasted Foreign Office passport, with its "Clarendon" or "Malmesbury" signature, its stamp, its grandiloquent enumeration of titles, and its double coats-of-arms, is about as valuable an evidence of identity and respectability as the pawnbroker's duplicate, in which the silver watch actually pawned by William Sykes, of Field-lane, is described as having been pledged by John Smith, of 99, Smith Street, Smithfield. It contains no *signalement*, no written photograph of the personal appearance of the bearer, and, once obtained, it may be passed from hand to hand with as much facility as bank-notes—with this distinction, that, unlike the note, its holders cannot be traced. A little roguery is necessary: just sufficient to counterfeit the signature of the original possessor. But, alas! so long as the world endures, roguery will endure too; and it has not escaped the attention of citizens of the world, accustomed to foreign travel, that a rogue's passport is always the most delightfully perfect in order.

The British Government might put an end at once and for ever to the puerile despotism of the passport system. The process would be simple and instantaneous. It would merely consist in refusing to every foreigner unprovided with a satisfactorily legalised English passport permission to set foot upon English soil. The horror, the consternation, the amazement and despair that would seize upon the luckless hordes of hungry aliens who pour themselves upon our shores to fatten upon our products, and to gorge themselves with our wealth, would be so dense and so dire, would produce so formidable re-action in their own countries, that foreign governments would very soon be brought to their senses, and something like reciprocity in the matter of passports would speedily be adopted. But, unfortunately, such a course of proceeding would necessitate a dereliction from the great and glorious English principle of hospitality: it would be a violation of the right of asylum; and it is better to let the trivial vexations of tyrants pass than to abandon the principle for which our ancestors bled.

THE UNIVERSITY BOAT RACE.—The annual contest between the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, for the supremacy of the oar, takes place to-day (Sunday). The boat built by Matthew Taylor, of Newcastle, specially for the occasion, was discarded on account of its lightness, and, after trying a number of others, the crew fixed upon one built by Searle, of Lambeth, for the College, but lately in possession of Brasenose College.

THE SPITALFIELDS WEAVERS.—A deputation from the unemployed Spitalfields weavers had an interview with the President of the Board of Trade on Sunday. A memorial was presented, setting forth the state of decline of the Spitalfields goods, a result which the memorialists attributed chiefly to foreign competition. The memorial prayed for an act of Parliament for the establishment of local boards of trade. Mr. Huxley said that though he sympathised deeply with the distress of the memorialists, he could not hold out any hope that the Government would make any alteration in the laws. All Governments had tried to induce the foreigner to lower his tariff, but to no purpose.

SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

HER MAJESTY AND PRINCE ALBERT visited the studio of Mr. Herbert last week to inspect that gentleman's great cartoon of "Moses bringing down the Table of the Law to the Israelites."

THE PRINCE OF WALES will be confirmed at Windsor during the Easter recess. Mainly Thursday is, we believe, the day on which it is likely the ceremony will take place.

A JUVENILE BALL was given by Her Majesty, on Thursday week, in honour of the birthday of the Princess Louise.

THE PRINCE CONSORT paid a visit to the residence of the French Embassy on Monday, to view the gallery of pictures collected by his Excellency Count Persigny.

HER MAJESTY held her second levee on Wednesday, at Buckingham Palace. The presentations were very numerous.

BARON BRUNOW, who arrived in town last week, had an audience with the Queen on Monday, and presented his credentials as Ambassador from the Emperor of Russia.

MISS DOLBY, Miss Louisa Vinning, Miss Poole, Miss Mary Keeley, Miss Moseley, Miss Ransford, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Charles Braham, Mr. Fratten, Mr. George Case, and Mr. Albert Smith will give a concert to-night (Sunday), at Sadler's Wells Theatre, on behalf of a literary gentleman who has long suffered from serious illness.

A BOARD OF FOUR OFFICERS is assembled at the Adjutant-General's Office, Horse Guards, to revise and improve the drill and evolutions of the army.

SIR JOHN MONTAGUE BURGESS, Bart., died on Wednesday week, after a protracted illness. Sir John was sixty-two years of age.

THE MUNICIPALITY OF ZANTE have refused to grant to England some ground required for fortifications.

THE SWISS ENVOY has recommended the Swiss residents in Paris not to hold their annual dinner, lest some unguarded remarks on the passport grievance might escape, and provoke police interference.

AN ENGLISH BRIG is reported to have been sunk or seized by the Russians on the coast of Circassia.

THE "PRESS" newspaper, which has hitherto been regarded as the weekly organ of the Conservative party, has recently changed hands, and will henceforward be devoted to the advocacy of the views of Mr. Newdegate, and those propounded by the "Record."

THE COMTE DE CHAMPELAIN is said to have finally made up his mind to abdicate all his rights and claims in favour of the Comte de Paris.

THE CURE GOVERNMENT has expended in that colony during the last twelve years £300,000 in the construction of roads.

THE PATERNAL GOVERNMENT OF AUSTRIA does not permit its subjects to pierce their noses or limbs with impunity. At Vienna, the ice of the Danube is getting rotten; any one who attempts to cross over is liable to be punished under paragraph 335 of the Criminal Code.

A MAN FOUND GUILTY OF BURGLARY at CAENARON hunted an inkstand at the head of Mr. Justice Crompton; but it fortunately missed him.

THE STAGNATION IN FRANCE has seriously affected the receipts of the railways. In Paris, great numbers of artisans are out of employment. From other causes as well as politics speculation is paralysed—on the surface; and there is reason to believe that capital is actually leaving France.

THE CONGRESS OF THE ARCHEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION for 1858 will be held at Salisbury, during the month of August, under the presidency of the Marquis of Ailesbury.

MR. BANCROFT has a new volume in the press—the first of a "History of the American War of Independence."

SIR HAMILTON SEYMOUR, our present ambassador to the Court of Vienna, is on the point of retiring from public life, after a service of forty years.

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT has sent £10 to be distributed among four Tyrolese who rescued a young Englishman from a perilous situation in September last.

MR. J. BARBER, cashier and manager at the bank of Gurney and Co., Great Yarmouth, has absconded with £700 in cash, and other moneys to a very large extent.

MAZZINI VISITED MILAN, two years ago, it is said, "as a courier in the family of a leading M.P., who has lately made himself conspicuous by the overthrow of Lord Palmerston's Government."

THE HIGHLAND SOCIETY OF LONDON invited the survivors of the officers of the army and navy who served in Egypt under Sir Ralph Abercromby to dine with them on Monday last.

THE EARL OF ROSSE has expressed his belief that next summer will be intensely hot; and he advises farmers to build sheds for their cattle by way of protection against the extreme heat.

FORTY OUT OF FORTY-SIX BANKS OF NEW YORK have already resolved not to continue the practice of allowing interest on current deposits.

MR. CESAR HAWKINS has been appointed Surgeon Extraordinary to Her Majesty.

SIVORI has just returned to Paris from an extensive professional tour in Holland, Germany, and various cities in the south of France, in all of which he has had immense success.

THE DEATH OF MRS. OWEN, a sister of Felicia Hemans, is reported.

THE REFORMERS OF ROCHEFALD have resolved to establish a Liberal Electors' Association; and a committee has been appointed to look out a Parliamentary candidate suited to the liberal views of the proposed association.

A LARGE BODY OF TROOPS, cavalry and infantry, are to be stationed at Nottingham. Barracks are about to be erected for their accommodation.

THE ONLY STRENUOUS RESISTANCE which the attempt to free the serfs throughout the dominions of the Czar has encountered (says a correspondent of a daily paper) has been in that classic soil of liberty, Poland. The nobles of Volhynia will have their pound of human flesh.

A MULTITUDE OF ANONYMOUS LETTERS were sent from England, Sardinia, Belgium, and Prussian Rhineland, informing Napoleon III. that his own doom would follow the execution of Orsini. Great pains were taken to keep these letters from Imperial perusal—says the "Morning Post."

MEALS are to be issued to those who were engaged in the siege of Delhi.

THE LATEST ROMANCE perpetrated by or about M. Alexandre Dumas, fils, is, that a Russian princess is about to be married to that elegant and moral writer.

THE VACANT STALL IN CANTERBURY CATHEDRAL is to be given to the Rev. W. J. Cheshyre.

JOHN PEARCE, quartermaster of H.M.S. Tartarus, was found stabbed through the back, close to the landing-place at the Pietà, Malta, and very near his ship; he died shortly after, while being conveyed to the civil hospital. He was a man of good repute. A Greek sailor has been arrested on suspicion.

OF THE CROPS we have, as yet, the most cheering accounts from all parts of the country.

DETECTIVES, English and French, are busily engaged in ferreting out Mr. Thomas Allsop, who is supposed to be in hiding in New York.

THE COLossal EQUESTRIAN STATUE IN MEMORY OF LORD LONDONDERRY, to be erected in the centre of the market-place at Durham, is to be executed by Signor Raffaele Monti. The county subscription amounts to above £2,000.

LADY LISTOWEL has obtained a verdict of £200 damages against Mr. Robert E. Gibbins, J.P., for a libel published against her at his instance, in the "Cork Reporter," to the effect that she had supplied her workmen with weapons to prevent his attempting to quarry upon lands at Castlebar.

A STATUE TO THE LATE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE is to be erected in the town of Derby.

THE DUTCH CUSTOM HOUSE OFFICERS at ROSENDALL, a few days ago, seized a quantity of lace to the value of 1,200 florins, which a lady coming by the railway from Antwerp had concealed under her crinoline. The anxiety depicted on her countenance is said to have betrayed her.

ROCHESTER CATHEDRAL is to be opened for special evening services, which will commence on the first Sunday in May.

A CARPENTER, engaged on the roof of the new Covent Garden Theatre, fell through (on Monday), to a depth of nearly a hundred feet. He died almost immediately.

A NEW CORINTH is to be founded on the side of the bay. Almost every house in the old town was destroyed by the late earthquake.

A MALTESE HAIRDRESSER, residing in the Strada Mercanti, publicly burnt a copy of the New Testament before his door the other day.

ALDERMAN FAREBROTHER, who held office in the city of London for thirty-two years, died on Monday. Mr. Mechi is spoken of as his successor.

THE FAMOUS ASTRONOMICAL CLOCK OF THE CATHEDRAL OF STRASBURG, says "Galignani," reproduced by means of its machinery, with perfect accuracy, the various phases of the recent eclipse of the sun. This clock, as is known, in addition to declaring the time, presents the heavenly bodies and their movements.

THE DUBLIN RIOT.

BEFORE the sketch engraved on the following page, we have received, from a gentleman who witnessed the *fracas* at Dublin lately, a true and simple statement of the affair. Our correspondent testifies to the good humour with which the people received the squibs thrown from within the railings of Trinity College; and his account goes to show that some of the younger students added to their amusement by capturing a policeman, who, after being "hustled good humouredly," was allowed to go outside to his companions. This was carrying a joke too far, certainly; but "a few minutes before Lord Eglintoun passed the College, I remarked to a gentleman who was with me, that the police, both horse and foot, seemed to be about concentrating in force in front of the College. I was quite surprised at this, as there was no visible cause for it. After Lord Eglintoun had quite passed by, the explosion of the miniature rockets and squibs, which had ceased while the procession was passing by, commenced again, but this time they were principally directed against the police, who were now placed quite in front of the College. The horse police showed a great want of temper, and caused their horses to plunge violently and unnecessarily amongst the crowd of students and citizens congregated in front of the College railings. The ill temper of the police was further increased by some of the young men inside the railings, who concentrated the fire of their squibs and jokes upon them, until at length they moved more out of range."

"In the mean time, I saw Colonel Browne riding up and down in front of the gate, apparently attempting to address the people congregated there. While so engaged he was struck once or twice by an orange; the oranges did not seem to be aimed at him particularly, but being in the line of fire he was accidentally struck. I then lost sight of him. Just at this time a young man inside the College railings was detected in the act of throwing a small stone. He immediately was questioned by several students whether he belonged to the College; his answer not being satisfactory, he was immediately ejected amidst cries of 'No stone throwing!' in fact, here I should observe there were no stones or slings within the College railings, the space being strewn with gravel. I also saw a gentleman inside the railings, who, upon inquiry, I learned was the Junior Dean, describing several of the students of their sticks. At this time Colonel Browne returned with a troop of the Scots Greys. The arrival of the military astonished all who were in my neighbourhood; and it is right to state here, that fully three-fourths of the persons within the railings were taking no part whatever in the proceedings except enjoying the exuberant fun of the minority, who were for the most part mere lads. When the military were drawn up in front of the gates, several of the students who were holding on by the iron railings made signs to those in the rear to stop the throwing of oranges, &c., as if they wished to hear somebody who was about making a speech. The signs were unfortunately disregarded by those in the rear. They continued throwing oranges—about a dozen were thrown together—when, as if at a given signal, the horse police furiously spurred up to the gate of the College, using their batons indiscriminately, and with untrained violence. They were followed by a large body of foot police, who seemed to vie with their mounted comrades in smashing all before them. The onslaught was so furious and so totally unexpected, that the people in front hastily gave way. I saw them from my position (which was on an architectural projection near the wooden gates of the College) endeavour to protect themselves as much as possible by holding above their heads walking-sticks and umbrellas, &c., whilst others rushed in through the open gates of the College."

"Now the sound of the blows from the batons taking effect on the heads of those who were so unfortunate as to be within reach could be distinctly heard. The horse police, when inside the railings, used their swords right and left; and having waited in my position until they were within about twelve feet from me, I leaped down and ran inside the wooden gates for protection. A hasty attempt was made to close the gates, during which the police brandished and thrust their swords through at all within reach. I saw no more of their proceedings."

"I gave my assistance to Mr. Leeson (a student), whose head was in a most shocking condition from wounds. I also contributed my help to two other young gentlemen, whose names I did not learn. One of these was dreadfully bruised on the head and cheek, and in several parts of the body; the other was knocked down by the baton of a horse policeman, and trampled by the horses; he was in a fainting condition when I with others assisted him into the square. I saw at the same time about eight gentlemen who were very badly injured. It certainly was not the fault of the police that many more were not wounded; and were it not for the manliness of about a dozen gentlemen and students of more advanced years, who kept back the rush of the police for a few seconds, the consequences would have been still more serious."

We can conceive no fitter case for inquiry than this. An inquiry was indeed opened, but it came to an end as soon as it began. On Monday morning the Solicitor-General, at the commencement of the investigation, asked the opinion of the counsel employed on behalf of the police and the College. The law advisers of the police positively refused their consent to any but a private investigation; whereupon the counsel for Trinity College informed the Solicitor-General that in this case they were instructed to withdraw their witnesses and enter a protest, as the nature of the case demanded the fairest and fullest inquiry. The Solicitor-General adjourned the court, observing that if the investigation went on it should be private. The College authorities applied for and obtained informations against Colonel Browne and several of the police force; while the latter body obtained informations against eight collegians.

A special meeting of the Dublin corporation was convened for Thursday last, "to consider the propriety of petitioning Parliament to appoint a special committee to inquire into the entire system and management of the Dublin metropolitan police force."

ALDERMAN MONK has been removed from Lancaster Castle to Millbank Penitentiary, London.

MR. DURHAM'S MODEL FOR A MEMORIAL OF THE GREAT EXHIBITION (No. 22) has just been chosen by a majority of ten voices against two.

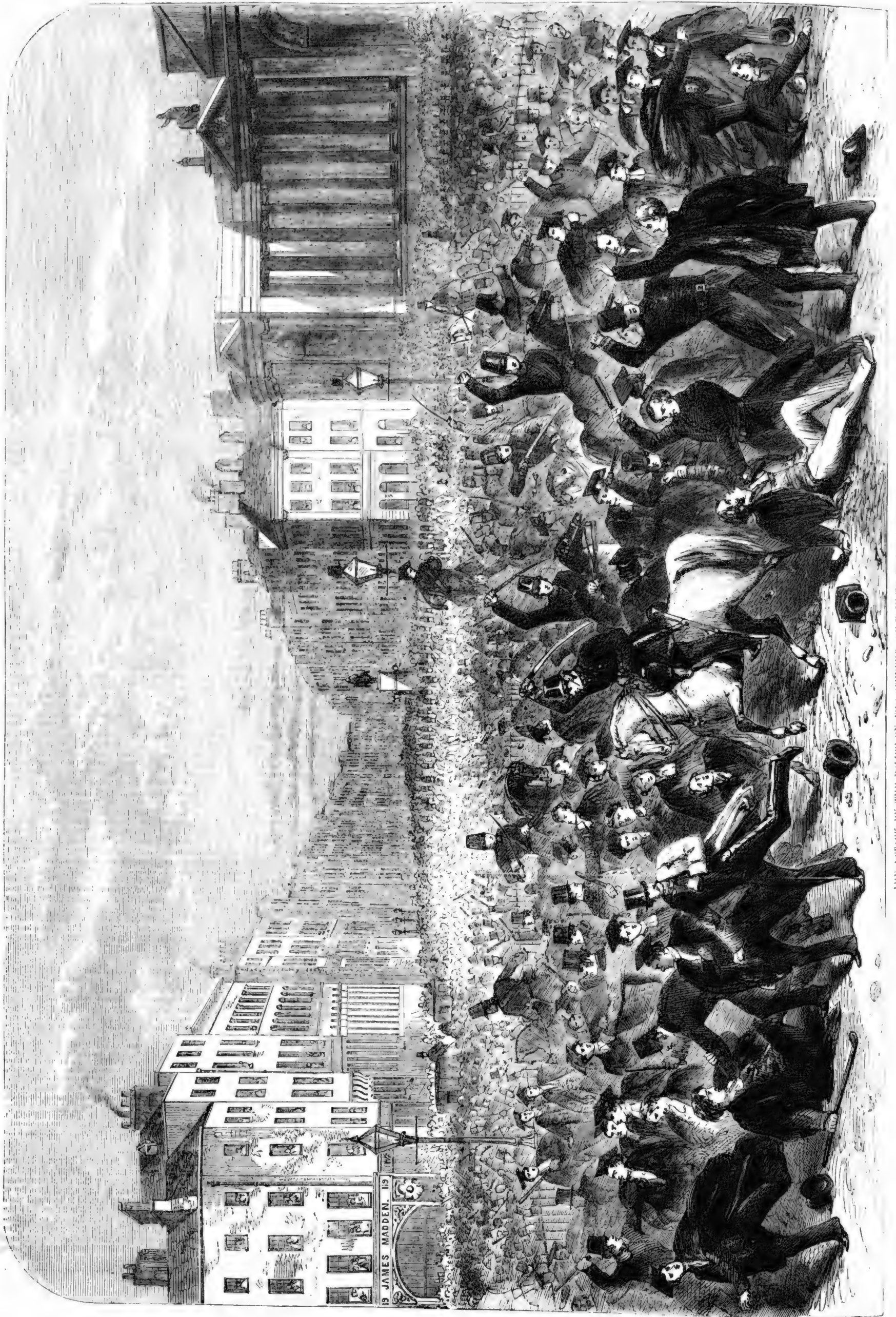
THE PREMISES OF A WOOLLEN-SPINNER of Bingley, in the West Riding, were consumed by fire on Saturday, with property valued at £8,000. George Anderson, a man who, with several others, exerted himself to save the property, was killed.

THE BRICKLAYERS AND THEIR LABOURERS employed in forming the arches on the Hampstead Junction Railway between Highgate and Kentish Town, struck for an increase of wages on Tuesday. Some of them were induced to return to work, when the malcontents seized the hods, shovels, &c., and destroyed them. Several of the ringleaders were captured.

A NEW PICTURE OF "OUR SAVIOUR ON THE CROSS," by Guido, in the Dresden Museum, was lately found with the head cut away from the body, and a "Cupid," by Correggio, disgracefully mutilated.

A "RESPECTABLE MAN," and the father of a family, quarrelled with a woman in the passage of a house in Brussels, and seized her by the throat; when, half-strangled, she put her tongue out, the ruffian seized it with his teeth, and actually bit the half of it off.

WINTERHALTER'S PORTRAIT OF THE PRINCESS ROYAL.—Messrs. Colnaghi have published an engraving from the Princess's portrait by Winterhalter, the great painter of emperors, kings, princes, and princesses. If Winterhalter has here been fortunate in finding a model worthy of his pencil, we must also say that the Princess Royal has been still more fortunate in finding a painter worthy to represent her face. As the Princess Royal is one of the prettiest Princesses in Europe, so Winterhalter is decidedly one of the most brilliant portrait-painters. The present engraving may be classed among the most successful engravings from that painter's most successful pictures. In this print we have colour, light, and shade, and altogether the most perfect possible representation of an admirable picture, by a painter who in his line is unrivalled.



THE ATTACK BY THE POLICE ON THE STUDENTS OF TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN.

THE DERBY ADMINISTRATION.



EARL OF CARNARVON, UNDER-SECRETARY FOR THE COLONIES.—(FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY J. WATKINS.)



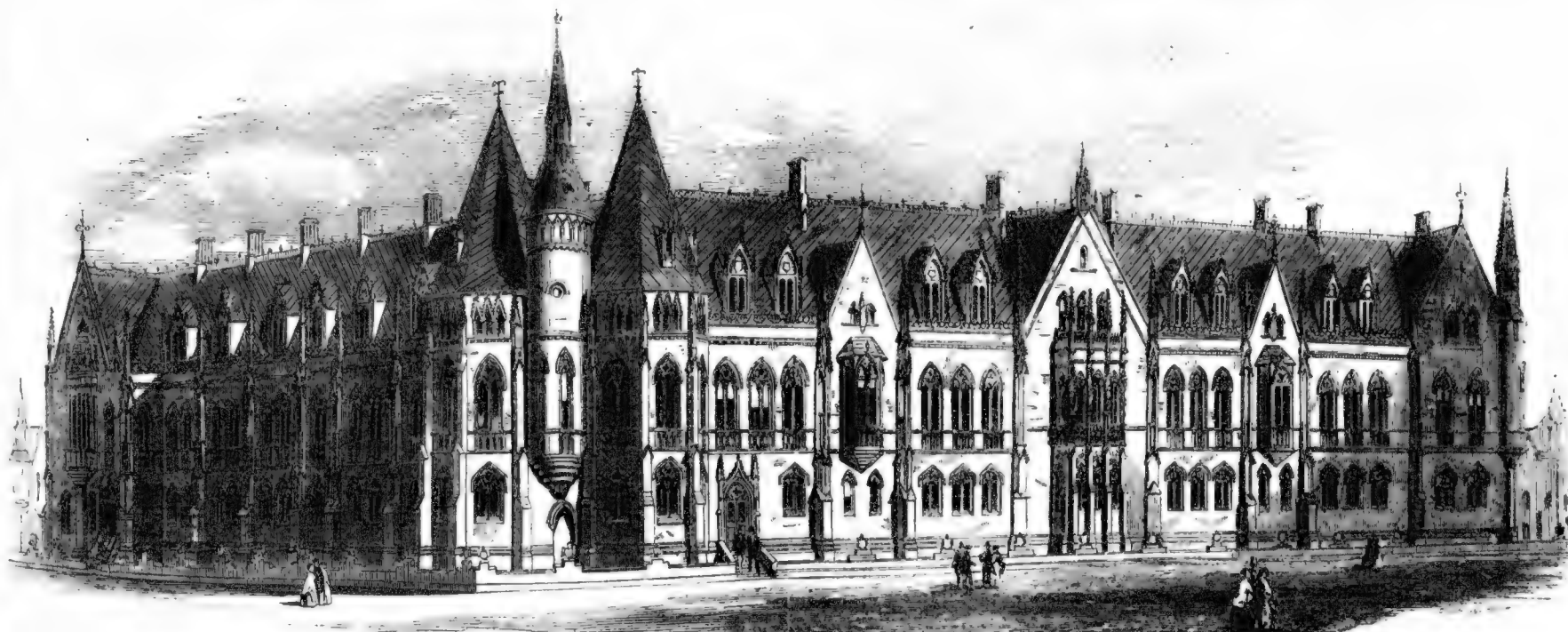
LORD COLCHESTER, POSTMASTER-GENERAL.—(FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY JOHN WATKINS.)



EARL OF DONOUGHMORE, VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF TRADE.
(FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY JOHN WATKINS.)



RIGHT HON. SOTHERON ESTCOURT, M.P., PRESIDENT OF THE POOR LAW BOARD.
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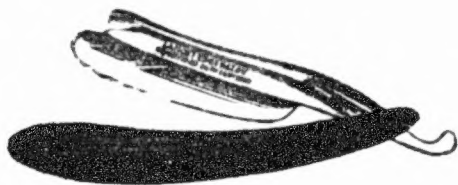
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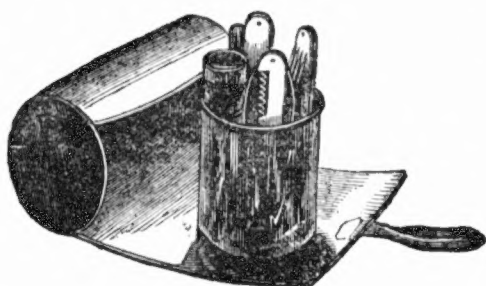
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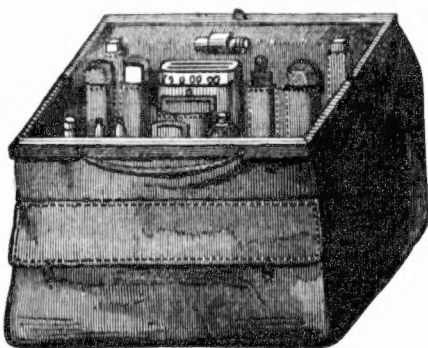
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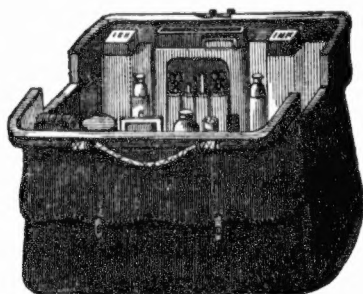
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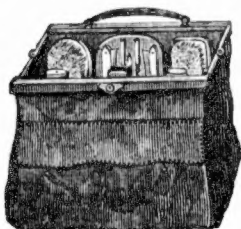
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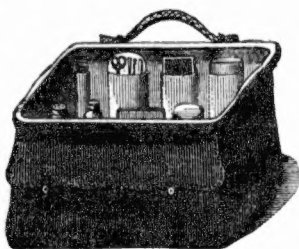
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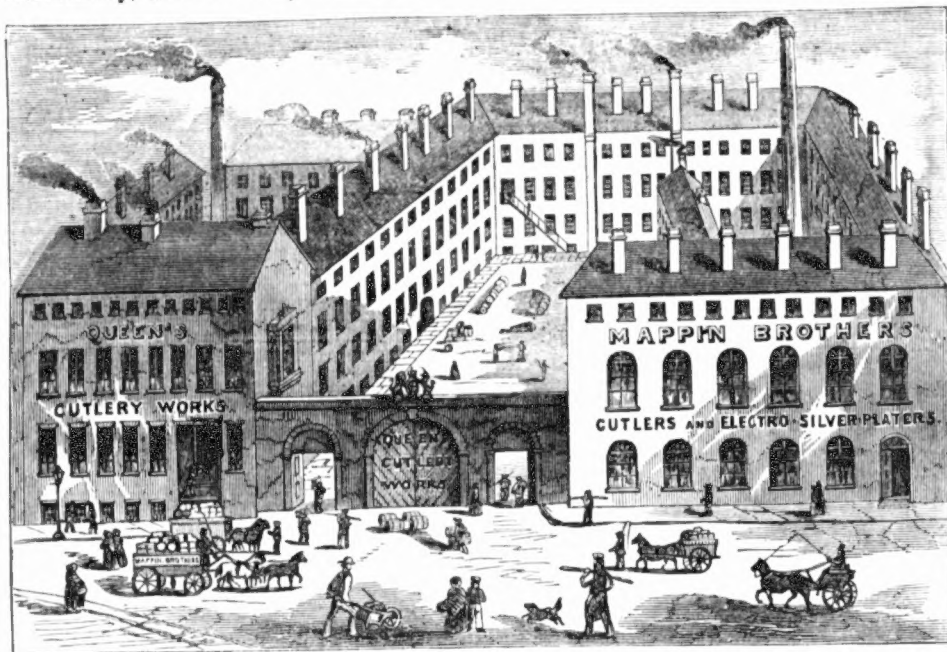
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Are the only Sheffield makers who supply the consumer direct in London. Their London Show Rooms, 67 and 68, King William Street, London Bridge, contain by far the largest stock of Cutlery and Electro-Silver plate in the world, which is transmitted direct from their manufactory, Queen's Cutlery Works, Sheffield.



MANUFACTORY—QUEEN'S CUTLERY WORKS, SHEFFIELD.

MESSRS. MAPPIN'S

CELEBRATED MANUFACTURES IN ELECTRO-SILVER PLATE,

COMPRISING TEA & COFFEE SERVICES,

SIDE DISHES, DISH COVERS, SPOONS AND FORKS,

And all Articles usually made in Silver, can now be obtained from their London Warehouse.

67, KING WILLIAM STREET, CITY.

ELECTRO-SILVER PLATED SPOONS AND FORKS, FULL SIZE.

	Fiddle Pattern.	Double Thread.	King's Pattern.
12 Table Forks, best quality . . .	£1 16 0	£2 14 0	£3 0 0
12 Table Spoons, best quality . . .	1 16 0	2 14 0	3 0 0
12 Dessert Forks, best quality . . .	1 7 0	2 0 0	2 4 0
12 Dessert Spoons, best quality . . .	1 7 0	2 0 0	2 4 0
12 Tea Spoons, best quality . . .	0 16 0	1 4 0	1 7 0
4 Sauce Ladles, best quality . . .	0 16 0	1 0 0	1 2 0
2 Gravy Spoons, best quality . . .	0 14 0	1 1 0	1 2 0
4 Salt Spoons, Gilt Bowls, best quality	0 6 8	0 10 0	0 12 0
Mustard Spoons, do., each, best quality	0 1 8	0 2 6	0 3 0
Sugar Tongs, per pair, best quality . .	0 3 6	0 5 6	0 6 0
Pair Fish Carvers, per pair, best quality	1 0 0	1 10 0	1 14 0
Butter Knives, each, best quality . . .	0 3 0	0 5 0	0 6 0
Soup Ladles, best quality . . .	0 12 0	0 16 0	0 17 6
Sugar Sifter, pierced, best quality . .	0 3 6	0 5 6	0 6 0
6 Egg Spoons, gilt, best quality . . .	0 10 0	0 15 0	0 18 0
Moist Sugar Spoons, each, best quality	0 1 2	0 3 0	0 3 0
Complete Service . . .	11 13 6	17 15 6	19 4 6

TABLE CUTLERY, IN CASES, COMPLETE.

	Ordinary Quality.	Medium Quality.	Best Quality.
Two doz. full-size Table Knives, ivory handles . . .	£2 4 0	£3 6 0	£4 12 0
1½ doz. full-size Cheese ditto . . .	1 5 6	1 14 6	2 11 0
One pair regular Meat Carvers . . .	0 7 6	0 11 0	0 15 6
One pair extra-size ditto . . .	0 8 6	0 12 0	0 16 6
One pair Poultry Carvers . . .	0 7 6	0 11 0	0 15 6
One Steel for sharpening . . .	0 3 0	0 4 0	0 6 0
Oak Case to contain the above . . .	1 8 0	1 10 0	1 10 0
Complete Service . . .	6 4 0	8 8 6	11 6 6

Messrs. MAPPIN'S Table Knives still maintain their unrivalled superiority; all the blades being their own Sheffield manufacture, are of the very first quality, with secure ivory handles, which do not come loose in hot water; and the difference in price is occasioned solely by the superior quality and thickness of the ivory handles.

Messrs. MAPPIN BROTHERS respectfully invite buyers to inspect their unprecedented display, which, for beauty of design, exquisite workmanship, and novelty, stands unrivalled. Their Illustrated Catalogue, which is continually receiving additions of new designs, free on application.

MAPPIN BROTHERS, QUEEN'S CUTLERY WORKS, SHEFFIELD,

AND 67, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON,

Where the Stock is sent direct from the Manufactory.



E1761. CRUET STAND, £3 10s.



E4615, £8 8s.



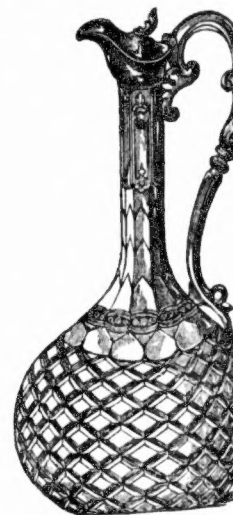
E4375. Very handsomely Chased Vine Handle, very best quality, £16, per set of 4, forming 8 Dishes.



E4085 to match E4375, SIDE DISH, each set containing 2-14 inches, 1-18 inches, 1-20 inches, £22.



B532.



B659.

B532. CLARET JUGS, with Silver Plated Handle Glass beautifully engraved, Vine Pattern, £4 each.

B659. With Silver Plated Handle and Lip, splendid Cut Flint Glass, £4 10s. each.